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City Registration Drives

Big Labor Is Still Betting on Humphrey

By VICTOR RIESEL

There's still one spot in town where you can place a bet on Hubert Humphrey—not just to show or place, but to win. And that's over at labor's own national executive mansion across the square from the White House.

Even in their private conversations, the nation's topmost labor leaders are confident they can elect Mr. Humphrey. One of them, the other day, even wagered good folding money on a Humphrey victory.

Their cold confidence springs from inside pencil work and outside footwork. They reckon their political squads have registered well over two million unionists who never voted before—or at least not in recent years.

Their exact count of AFL-CIO voters registered as of September 20 totals 1,738,076. Since then, scores of thousands have been added—and will be enrolled as a result of a drive oiled by more than \$1.6 million collected from the membership.

Furthermore, labor prexy George Meany, who is as cold and realistic an infighter as Muhammed Ali, reckons that this means invoking more than four million voters, since wives and husbands of the unionists certainly will be influenced by the drive.

No one can accuse Mr. Meany of being a dreamer. He can count, on and off the golf course. He sees the polls. But he also has been studying the following figures—and for the moment, these statistics have some dramatic overtones.

For example, in California, where the last available figures are as of September 5, there were 232,000 newly registered AFL-CIO members; as of September 20, Pennsylvania, 197,300; Illinois, 278,500; Ohio, 85,000; Minnesota, 140,000; Washington, 127,946; Indiana, 93.3 per cent of the 555,000 are now registered; Delaware, in one day alone 7,000 in that small state, and 224,300 in Michigan.

These totals don't include laborites registered by the United Mine Workers, the Teamsters and the United Auto Workers. Walter Reuther's Community Action Dept. and political activists are pushing a new plant-type registration such as the drive's leader, Doug Fraser, tested at the Detroit Chrysler plant on October 1.

The city clerk sends some registrars out to the factory and the shop stewards get the members—white and black—to sign up.

There's been no letdown in efforts to register whites, despite the swing to George Wallace and Dick Nixon. But there's been a heavy push by all labor organizations in the ghettos. What with the polls showing the Negro vote going 80 to 90 per cent to Vice President Humphrey, the slogan is "there's gold in the black vote."

Smack in the inner city, labor's big problem, which hit it right in the face in Spiro Agnew's Maryland two years ago, is the black militants' political war cry, "boycott, baby, boycott." Roving bands of extremists, especially in Baltimore, during the last gubernatorial campaign, did convince black voters to stay home on primary day.

Labor's candidate lost the Democratic nomination to a critic of open housing. The labor and Negro blocs then swung behind Mr. Agnew and elected him—but not until there was an intense campaign in the Negro wards.

By Election Day this November, labor expects to have registered close



Back in 1965 Vice President Humphrey received an award from the head of the National Farmers Union, James G. Patton, as Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley looks on. This year the heads of organized labor are doing their best to put HHH in the White House.

to three million of its people—who would not otherwise have been eligible to vote—in white suburbs as well as in the central city's black blocks.

This, say the men around Mr. Meany, will do it. They remind a caller that in a tight race the newly registered will be the balance of power—especially with George Wallace splitting the conservative vote. They then point to the 112,702-vote margin (out of almost 69 million votes cast) which won the presidency for Jack Kennedy in '60.

The national labor headquarters staff is coolly confident it can get out the vote. They've 1,500 city and community-wide COPE's (Committee on Political Education), stretching from here to Hawaii. Their computer is ready for take-them-to-the-ballot-box squads on Election Day. They're especially geared

in the nation's 14 most industrialized states.

They're betting, too, on the popularity and respect of their leader, George Meany, to bring his people out. He's set for a series of "fireside chats," beginning Friday, October 11, and every Friday thereafter up to Election Day.

No one underestimates Mr. Meany, least of all Dick Nixon. The latter-day intellectuals' favorite sport is to needle "the old man." But he knows his people. They know him—and the power and wages and ease he's won for them.

Could be Mr. Meany is a dreamer after all. Maybe not. Anyway, he's convinced his man will outpoint Richard Nixon.

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NEWSPAPER

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● High-ranking military men who served in the Kennedy-Johnson Administration were instrumental in persuading Gen. **Curtis LeMay** to run as George Wallace's running mate. Though they do not believe that Wallace can win the presidency, they hoped LeMay would strengthen the Wallace ticket enough to force Nixon to take a more openly hawkish view on the Viet Nam war. Both Wallace and LeMay, it is noted, huddled with retired military generals at the Army-Navy Club following Wallace's address to the National Press Club in Washington.

● Two vigorous advocates of unilateral disarmament—Doctors Jerome Wiesner and Hans Bethe—formally endorsed Humphrey last week, are actively advising him on defense matters and have organized a pro-Humphrey committee of scientists. Richard Nixon, on the other hand, has surrounded himself with **distinguished nuclear experts** who don't believe that you can deal with the Communists by tossing your arms away. Among those heading a 19-man group supporting the GOP presidential nominee: Dr. Edward Teller, creator of the H-bomb, and Lewis L. Strauss, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

● GOP vice presidential nominee Spiro T. Agnew promised last week in Jacksonville, Fla., that a Republican administration would completely eliminate the present Administration's **community action programs**, regarded as the heart of LBJ's anti-poverty effort. Agnew charged that this portion of the anti-poverty program had subsidized radicals and revolutionaries, had offered opportunities for embezzlement and had been used "to build political organizations."

● Richard Nixon is now the only presidential candidate to have a **campaign headquarters in Saigon**. "The response is good, very good and it's building up," says Bart Chambers, the charter airline executive who opened the Nixon office in the South Vietnamese capital.

● Hubert Humphrey got more bad news last week when a New York appellate court ruled that **Eugene McCarthy** must appear on the November ballot. McCarthy, who was nominated by the fledgling Coalition party, is expected to draw away thousands of votes from Humphrey and further enhance GOP chances for taking the Empire State.

● Louisiana is supposed to be Wallace territory, but Rep. **Otto Passman**, an influential Louisiana Democrat, is telling friends that he's working for Richard Nixon.

● **James Buckley**, the Conservative party nominee for senator from New York, got a big boost last week when two leading Republicans endorsed him. Robert T. Connor, Borough president of Richmond County, backed Buckley by blasting incumbent Republican Jacob Javits and Paul O'Dwyer, the Democratic nominee, as "elbowing each other to see who can get further to the left." Buckley was also endorsed by State Assemblyman Edward J. Amann Jr.

Capital Briefs

● A leading Democratic official in New Jersey, asked to assess **Hubert Humphrey's chances** in his state, recently replied: "Humphrey couldn't beat Arthur Goldberg if the election were held in Cairo."

● Columbia University officials now estimate that last April's **student demonstrations** have so far cost the university at least \$300,000. This figure covers repairs for vandalized property, costs for extra guards and for committees studying the outbreaks, but does not include Columbia's extensive legal costs.

● Student protestors are turning from non-violence to "Che Guevara-like tactics of **organized guerrilla warfare**," Dr. Edward E. Sampson, associate professor of psychiatry at the University of California, said last week. Addressing a national symposium in Milwaukee, Sampson said that militant leftists at Berkeley were mapping plans for arson. "This move to more secretive hit-and-run guerrilla warfare is definitely the future direction of protest in this country," he said. "Things are going to get much worse before they get any better."

● Are Establishment Liberals coming around to a view of the **United Nations** long held by conservatives? This seems to be the import of a recent New York Times report quoting an unnamed "high Administration official" as saying "when it comes to effective United Nations action, this really boils down to prior agreement between the big powers. . . ." The U.N., the official added, "must be reformed—it has to be saved from itself. This one country, one vote principle is mad."

● Federal investigators report that during the summer of 1967 one out of every five paychecks in New York's **Neighborhood Youth Corps** was embezzled. "We don't know how much money is lost," said one prober. "This is the biggest governmental mess I've ever seen."

● A desperate Hubert Humphrey has employed the same advertising agency that turned out the 1964 commercials implying that Barry Goldwater was a maniac who would blow up the world. The veep plans a multi-million-dollar **TV saturation campaign** in the final two weeks of the race.

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Nixon Promises Otepka Justice

Richard Nixon made clear last week that if he is elected President, Otto F. Otepka will be accorded the justice denied him for five years in his dogged battle with State Department higher-ups.



OTEPKA

Otepka is the State Department security chief who was removed from his post and illegally harassed for cooperating with Senate probers. A unanimous Senate subcommittee assailed the State Department for its treatment of a "dedicated and loyal patriot who attempted conscientiously to carry out the national security program."

In an interview with the *Chicago Tribune's* Willard Edwards, Nixon spoke out sharply on what the subcommittee termed the "Otepka tragedy."

"It will be my intention to order a full and exhaustive review of all the evidence in this case with a view to seeing that justice is accorded this man who has served his country so long and so well," Nixon promised.

Edwards noted that a new President could make it unnecessary for Otepka to continue the legal fight that has already cost him more than \$25,000. Since Otepka remains a government employee, a simple executive order could restore his former standing.

Nixon sees the Otepka case as symbolic of the treatment of many federal employees as "second-class citizens" by superiors who ignore their constitutional rights, Edwards said.

More Fortas Fallout

The Senate's refusal to confirm Abe Fortas as chief justice hasn't altogether quelled the furor surrounding LBJ's controversial crony. Last week, in fact, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) managed to block a federal judgeship for U.S. Attorney David G. Bress, partially because of his links to the associate justice.

The Bress appointment, in fact, may have gone through if it hadn't been for an article printed by the liberal *Washington Post*. According to the article, Montgomery County Council President William W. Greenhalgh declared that the personal intervention of Abe Fortas, when he was already on the High Court, had prevented Greenhalgh from being nominated as U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia—the post that Bress now occupies.

Greenhalgh, a law professor and assistant U.S. attorney from 1958 to 1963, said Fortas went to President Johnson in August 1965 and "persuaded him that I was too close to [Robert] Kennedy." He added that Fortas told the President that "because the Bobby Baker case was pending in the U.S. District Courthouse, I couldn't be trusted."

The article stated, further, that Greenhalgh said "he had been recommended to Johnson for the U.S. attorney's post in August 1965 by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, then attorney general, and by Ramsey Clark. . . ."

"He said that Fortas suggested that the President name his 'great and good friend' David Bress as U.S. attorney, and Johnson did so despite the fact that Bress once was Baker's lawyer."

"Just before Bress was named, Greenhalgh said that Johnson told Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D.-Md.), 'I need a man I can trust.'"

An indirect denial by an "unidentified" spokesman for Fortas has appeared, but so far there has been no direct denial.

The *Post* article caused Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) to demand rehearings on Bress to see if he should be confirmed. Thurmond, through a parliamentary device, blocked the nomination for a week, which

probably means that Bress has no chance of being confirmed.

The matter, however, will not necessarily end here, as a number of news reporters are intending to do



some more digging into Greenhalgh's charges. If they find what many think they will find, Associate Justice Fortas could still be in for a rough time.

Krock on Pearson

Columnist Drew Pearson, a major hatchet wielder for Hubert Humphrey against Richard Nixon, is reportedly not too pleased with *Memoirs*, the recently published autobiography of former *New York Times* columnist Arthur Krock.

Krock contends that Pearson smeared James V. Forrestal, President Truman's Navy secretary, in such a vicious way that it may have impaired his health (Forrestal later committed suicide.).

"Not until the succession of radio broadcasts by Drew Pearson of which Forrestal was the target did I get an impression of irrationality and indecisiveness [in Forrestal] that was so completely at variance with the man I had known so well," writes Krock. "After each of these Sunday broadcasts Forrestal would telephone me to discuss, but never decide, what to do about them."

"Then came a broadcast that upset him more than any—a report that when Mrs. Forrestal was being held up in front of their Beekman Place home in New York City, her husband 'hid' in his quarters. It happened by chance that I was in a position to refute the charge, having spent that evening in Forrestal's company and having slept in his guest room that fronted on the East River, a location where we could not—and did not—know of the holdup until the following morning. It was typical of Mrs. Forrestal that she did not awaken her husband to inform him of what, after all, was a fait accompli."

"To Forrestal's fervently expressed relief, I volunteered to acquaint Pearson with the facts, offering the opinion that he would undoubtedly withdraw the charge. But though Pearson, on receipt of a written and detailed account, wired me: 'THANKS. WILL DO,' the retraction was never forthcoming. From that time forward I did observe a deterioration of spirit in Forrestal, though, in fairness, it should be noted that the broadcast was only one of the causes."

Hubert's \$5 Hecklers

Hubert Humphrey has been awfully pious about how unethical it is for hecklers to harass him when he's campaigning. But now, it develops, Humphrey Democrats have been actually hiring students to badger Republican vice presidential nominee Spiro T. Agnew.

"Such an action would be shameful under

any conditions," declared Richard G. Kleindienst, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, "but here we have evidence that campaign funds of the Humphrey organization are being used to hire hecklers at the same time that Democratic presidential nominee Hubert Humphrey is condemning groups which heckle him. This is nothing short of hypocrisy."

Kleindienst was referring to disclosures made in a complaint filed with the Fair Campaign Practices Committee by John R. Nesbitt, Spokane chairman of the United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew. The complaint was filed following the Agnew appearance October 4 in Spokane at which the GOP nominee was repeatedly harassed.

In filing the complaint, Nesbitt, who is also an assistant professor of political science at Gonzaga University in Spokane, wrote that during Agnew's speech he left the platform to circulate through the audience for crowd reaction.

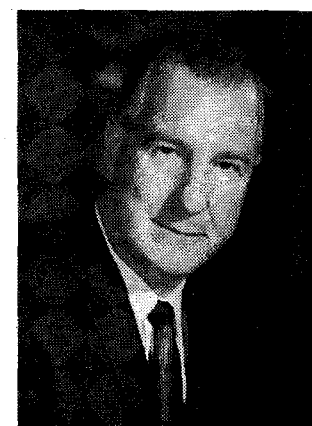
A small group of some 40 persons, many of them members of the student body where Nesbitt teaches, began to heckle. Nesbitt said he began to talk with some of them and requested they allow Agnew to be heard. He also informed them that they could use the platform, immediately following Agnew's speech, to air their own views.

"Most of the students began to respect the request I was making of them," said Nesbitt, "but some continued to heckle throughout the entire speech. The master of ceremonies requested several times that all signs be lowered so that people further back in the crowd could see the main platform, but still the Humphrey signs remained aloft."

As Nesbitt began to chat with the students, a few confided to him that they were being paid five dollars for being present at the Agnew rally. After expressing disbelief, Nesbitt later accompanied some students back to the Democratic party headquarters where he saw approximately 30 students queued up.

"... I could see students being handed money, five-dollar bills," noted Nesbitt in his sworn statement, "and their names being checked off a list by Mrs. Jane Corrick... the executive secretary of the Spokane County Democratic Central Committee. . . ."

Present while the students were being paid off was Warren Kemper, Humphrey-Muskie chairman



AGNEW



MUSKIE

in Spokane County and also an official of the Democratic party in Washington state. After asking Kemper what was the meaning of the payoff, Kemper, says Nesbitt, had nothing to offer on the subject. "He made no attempt to clarify the purpose of the payoff, no attempt to explain that there was any reimbursement for any prior work on the part of students and left me with only one conclusion as I watched Mrs. Corrick handing at least 15 students five-dollar bills during the period of time I remained in the headquarters."

Kemper later insisted to news reporters the students were working for Humphrey and were getting reimbursed for lunch and transportation costs to the site of the rally.

Nesbitt retorts: "This is untrue, as some students had never been to the Democratic headquarters before and were not involved in the Humphrey campaign. Five dollars for lunch and car fare amounts to 50 cents for a round trip on the bus from our campus to the downtown rally site or Democratic

headquarters, leaving \$4.50 for lunch on a Friday afternoon."

It will be interesting to see just how Humphrey squares this episode with his constant outbursts against "un-American" hecklers and his constant cry for law and order.

Why Liberals Like Muskie

Hubert Humphrey continues to insist that his running-mate, Edmund Muskie, would make a great President and fawning liberal reporters seem to agree with him. There is little, however, that anyone on the right of Hubert Humphrey could find to like about the Maine Democrat. Aside from his lifetime voting record—a lowly 5 per cent conservative, according to the ACA score card—Muskie is the type of Democrat who apparently is fond of conciliating the Communists abroad and the peaceniks at home. Only recently, it develops, Muskie dispatched a letter to LBJ telling him to stop the bombing of North Viet Nam without waiting for a quid pro quo from Hanoi. During the campaign, furthermore, Muskie refused to protest when he watched some anti-war demonstrators burn their draft cards.



MOLLENHOFF

Aside from this, Muskie was known as the "cover-up" man in the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations.

Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, a prize-winning investigative reporter, says that Muskie ingratiated himself with the Democratic Administration by becoming the chief congressional Democrat to defend the Billie Sol Estes and TFX scandals.

These are some of the reasons, one must assume, that Humphrey and the liberals think that "statesman" Muskie would make a good Democratic President.

TV Debates Scuttled

In the rush toward adjournment last week, Congress went through a wild and woolly time before Sen. Everett Dirksen and Co. killed the bill to permit the TV networks to give free time for a debate among the three leading presidential candidates. The bill was feverishly pushed by Democratic nominee Hubert Humphrey, who feels one of his only chances of winning is to outtalk Nixon on national television in a head-to-head confrontation.

The bill authorizing the debates was finally passed by the House, but not before Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.) locked the congressmen in the House chambers to force them to act on the measure.

The lock-in was demanded after an all-night session had failed to compel the Republicans to permit the debate measure to come up for a vote. The GOP members admitted "filibustering," but said they were refusing to vote on the bill only because the Democrats had refused to take up a measure on reforming the House. At any rate, the McCormack tactic—which hadn't been used for 50 years—resulted in eventual House passage of the bill.

When the measure came over to the Senate side, however, GOP minority leader Everett Dirksen engineered its defeat by keeping members out of the chamber. He ordered Republicans to stay in the cloakroom and thus made it impossible for the Democrats to assemble the 51-member quorum required to do business. Weary of battle, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) reluctantly threw in the towel, thus apparently burying the debate legislation for keeps.

Though Humphrey and his fellow liberals are now moaning and sobbing about the country that the Republicans are against debate—which is undoubtedly true, since front-runners never like to debate their

opponents—most politicians realize the sobs are only a show for the less sophisticated voters.

While the Democrats are now making a presidential debate into a cardinal virtue, back in 1964 they were singing a different tune. In 1964 LBJ made it clear from the beginning that he would not debate Barry Goldwater. Nevertheless, both the House and the Senate passed a bill suspending the equal time requirements in TV and radio broadcasting—thus making a Johnson-Goldwater debate possible. After all the details were ironed out, the resolution went back to the Senate for consideration.

But Sen. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield filed a motion to table it. The motion to table—in effect to kill the debate bill—was passed by a vote of 44 to 41. All of the 44 votes were cast by Democrats. Among them was Hubert Humphrey.

As Sen. Dirksen commented: "It is now four years later. There is a sudden change of mind. In fact, it is so marked and so decisive that the distinguished vice president paid a call to the Speaker . . . and indicated that this was an absolute must. If it was fish then, it ought to be fish now. And if it was fowl then, it ought to be fowl now."

N.Y. Poverty Scandal

The scandal-wracked "War on Poverty" was rocked again recently when FBI agents arrested a top poverty official on charges she embezzled more than \$20,000 in government funds.

The woman, Mrs. Helynn R. Lewis, had been making \$19,000 a year as the director of fiscal affairs for New York's multi-million-dollar anti-poverty agency, the Human Resources Administration. Mrs. Lewis was dismissed from her job on September 19, then fled to California where the FBI tracked her down.

The arrest of Mrs. Lewis was only the latest scandal to mar the Gotham poverty effort. In Washington, a Democratic member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Rep. Hugh L. Carey, said that upwards of \$3 million in federal and city funds had been pilfered under the poverty program during the past two years.

Mrs. Lewis was originally hired in 1966 as a \$12,500 poverty worker. In April of this year she was appointed director of fiscal affairs, and New York's poverty chief Mitchell I. Ginsburg fairly bubbled over:

"Mrs. Lewis is an exceptionally competent manager and we are very fortunate to have her on our top executive staff."

Mrs. Lewis' resume was impressive, listing degrees from four colleges. But at least one of the schools—the University of California at Los Angeles, where she supposedly received a master's in business administration—never heard of her.

Police said last week that Mrs. Lewis had used at least five different names at one time or another—Lewis, Henderson, Garcia, Holloway and Clemmens. She had expensive tastes, living in a posh Central Park West apartment, frequenting the city's best shops, and tooling around the city in a gold Porsche sports car.

New York taxpayers learned last week more about what the October 5 issue of *Human Events* had revealed: that Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman, who played a major role in the Chicago demonstrations, was receiving funds from the city as a consultant to the "Free Store" in Cooper Square. The Free Store is operated to cater to the tastes and whims of "alienated" Yippies. City Councilman Bertram Gelflan, a Democrat, disclosed that John Lindsay's Youth Services Agency had made a grant to the Free Store where Hoffman was paid \$40 a day as a consultant. A police report on the Free Store reveals that it acted as a focal point for the planning of the Chicago demonstrations.

The Free Store, according to this same report, has also received money from the U.S. Department of Labor in the form of payments to 25 of the hippies who became part of the City Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

The Administration's "War on Poverty" has apparently become an important launching pad for Democratic congressional candidates.

At least six former poverty program employees, wise in the ways of spreading federal largess to potent voters, are challenging Republicans for the House of Representatives. Among the former poverty warriors now running as Democratic candidates for Congress are:

- Frank K. Sloan, Southeast regional director, Office of Economic Opportunity, from Sept. 15, 1965, to Aug. 15, 1967. Sloan, who is campaigning against Rep. Albert Watson (S.C.), was more recently listed as a "\$100-per-day consultant" to OEO.

- Former Democratic Rep. Raymond F. Clevenger, consultant to OEO in 1967. Clevenger is now opposing Rep. Philip E. Ruppe (Mich.), who beat him in 1966.

- Virgil L. Musser, council chairman, Stark County (Ohio) Community Action Agency from November 1966 to November 1967. Still an integral part of the poverty effort, Musser is opposing Rep. Frank T. Bow (Ohio).

- Benjamin Nichols, director, Cornell University's Upward Bound program from June 20, 1966, until recently. Nichols' opponent is Rep. Howard Robinson (N.Y.).

- Lee E. Lukson, executive director, Yakima Valley Council for Community Action, from March 1965 to July 26, 1968. Lukson is opposing Rep. Catherine May (Wash.).

- Andrew McCutcheon Jr., former congressional liaison agent for R. Sargent Shriver, ex-OEO chief. McCutcheon is now running against Rep. William L. Scott (Va.).

ADA's Rubber Stamps

Sen. Clifford Case received a dubious distinction last week. The New Jersey "Republican" was the only member of the U.S. Senate to receive a perfect voting record from the far-left Americans for Democratic Action.

Trailing Case were two Democrats, Stephen Young (Ohio) and Joseph Clark (Pa.), both of whom racked up 93 per cent scores.

On the House side, 25 members all received 100 per cent records for the second session of the 90th Congress. All Democrats, they were: Mink (Hawaii), Yates (Ill.), Conyers and Diggs (Mich.), Helstoski (N.J.), Burton, Moss, Edwards and Roybal (Calif.), Bolling (Mo.), Ashley (Ohio), Byrne, Green and Nix (Pa.), Eckhardt and Gonzalez (Tex.), Kastenmeier and Reuss (Wis.), Bingham, Farbstein, Dow, Tenzer, Podell, Rosenthal and Ryan (N.Y.).

Capsules

- The United States is continuing to put pressure on Rhodesia. Aside from joining in an economic boycott against the non-aggressive Rhodesians, the "liberal" Johnson Administration has now blocked the checking accounts in Washington of the Rhodesian Information Agency and Messrs. John Hooper and Kenneth Towsey, the two men who operate it. Unless the U.S. changes its mind, the agency will have to close down completely and information favorable to Rhodesia will be choked off from the American public.

- Washington, D.C., police last week arrested a sometime bodyguard for Stokely Carmichael and full-time organizer for the militant Black Panthers, 26-year-old Mickey Lassiter, on second-degree burglary charges. Police found Lassiter behind an auto parts store which had been set ablaze during a brief outburst in the Nation's Capital.

- Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chief of Naval Operations, last week told the House Armed Services Committee that the Soviet Union's "ocean operations are becoming unmistakably more aggressive, more varied, and are being conducted at ever-increasing distances from their home bases." Moorer noted that Russian ships had conducted "intense surveillance" on a recent NATO naval exercise off Norway.



RACES of the WEEK



California's 34th District

Teague vs. Hanna

California's 34th Congressional District has an unusual distinction. In 1964 it was the only district outside the South that went for Barry Goldwater and failed to elect a GOP congressman.

Two years later Ronald Reagan received 69 per cent of the district vote, thrashing incumbent Gov. Pat Brown by nearly 89,000 votes. Yet once again the district sent Democrat Richard Hanna to Congress.

Described by one local editor as "Mr. Good Guy," Hanna has glad-handed his way to victory in three straight elections, skillfully posing as a "middle-of-the-road" legislator.

Republican nominee Bill J. Teague is hammering hard at Hanna's record, noting that he is something less than independent. The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* reported earlier this year that Hanna had opposed Lyndon Johnson on only 4 per cent of the crucial rollcalls.

Teague is making law and order a major issue, insisting that Hanna has consistently "failed to fight crime." The GOP nominee cites 50 House votes on crime prevention, notes that Hanna failed to vote on 22 of them. And when Hanna did show up he often voted "no"—on the anti-riot bill, for instance, and the D.C. crime bill.

The Republican candidate also charges that Hanna has "failed America abroad" by supporting foreign aid to Communist nations and those that trade with North Viet Nam. Domestic spending is emerging as a major issue, as Teague cites 150 votes on which Hanna favored increased federal spending. On 13 other occasions Hanna voted to increase the national debt.

Teague is considered far and away the strongest Republican that Hanna has faced. An articulate conserva-



BILL TEAGUE

tive, he holds three degrees—including a doctorate from UCLA—and serves now as vice president of Pepperdine College.

Teague's campaign is managed by Spencer-Roberts, the political consultants who directed Ronald Reagan's successful gubernatorial campaign two years ago. They have brought top GOP names into the district—from Reagan and Murphy to singer Pat Boone—and Hanna is reported running scared (Teague for Congress Committee: 12765 Brookhurst, Garden Grove, Calif. 92640.)

Convinced that Hanna (ACA rating: 3) has won three times with the aid of normally Republican voters, Teague is making a major effort to link his opponent with the Johnson-Humphrey Administration. That job was made considerably easier last month when Hanna agreed to serve as Orange County chairman of the Humphrey for President drive.

Polls conducted by both parties indicate that Richard Nixon will carry the district by an overwhelming margin and Hanna aides admit privately that the congressman's chances are "no better than 50-50."

Oklahoma's 6th District

Camp vs. Goodwin

"Twelve years I've lived here and no politician ever came around," a shopkeeper in Ponca City, Okla., said last week. "Now three times in one campaign that Happy Camp's been here asking for my vote."

Ponca City is by no means the only town that Camp, the GOP nominee in Oklahoma's recently reshaped 6th District, has been visiting. A typical day for the Waukomis banker began last Wednesday at 6 a.m. outside the gates at the Continental Oil Co. in Ponca City. By nightfall, the indefatigable campaigner had visited Tonkawa, Newkirk and Blackwell, spelling out his conservative philosophy and pressing the flesh.

Thursday found Camp campaigning from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. at Alva, Waynoka and Freedom, and Friday saw him in Cherokee, Burlington, Carmen, Helena, Nash and Medford, before depart-



HAPPY CAMP

ing for a fund-raising dinner at Oklahoma City addressed by Ronald

Reagan. Saturday, Camp was shaking hands in Enid, Woodward and Waukomis, before getting to bed at midnight.

Political pros say that Camp need not campaign so hard, that the district is basically Republican and he is strongly favored. "He's leaving nothing to chance," says an aide. "That's the way he's always run."

Camp is a political veteran, a Republican leader in the state legislature for two decades before giving up his seat to run for governor two years ago. He lost narrowly in the GOP primary, then served as chairman of the State Board of Public Affairs after fellow Republican Dewey Bartlett was elected governor.

Camp resigned that post to run for Congress when the Oklahoma Legislature redrew the district earlier this year. The district is Republican by a 3-to-2 margin but Camp is running as if he were the underdog. (Camp for Congress Committee: P.O. Box 1968, Enid, Okla.)

The GOP nominee is taking on John Goodwin, a 33-year-old professor at

This is another installment of our regular pre-election feature, "Races of the Week." Each week until November, Human Events will cover as many key election contests as space permits.

Oklahoma State University, a liberal who is endorsed by the state AFL-CIO. Goodwin, whose campaign appears well-financed, has embarked on an extensive advertising campaign that strangely neglects to mention his party affiliation.

Camp is making crime in the streets, runaway inflation, and the Viet Nam war his major issues. While Goodwin avoids specifics as much as possible, Camp is crystal clear. "The inflationary spiral resulting from this fantastic government spending spree must be arrested," he says. "The value of the dollar must be restored, the budget balanced, and the national debt lowered."

Goodwin's major issue is what he terms the Oklahoma "brain drain," the fact that two out of three college students leave Oklahoma after graduation. But he has proposed nothing to end the "brain drain" and voters appear unimpressed.

New Jersey's 3rd District

Stout vs. Howard

Democrats in New Jersey's 3rd Congressional District rejoiced last month when Republican congressional candidate Marcus Daly withdrew for reasons of health. In 1964, a disastrous Republican year, Daly had come within four-tenths of 1 per cent of victory and was given an excellent chance of victory this time.

With Daly out of the race, Democratic leaders were gleeful. "There's no way they can pick a new candidate and put together a winning campaign between now and election day" chortled one Democratic strategist.

But the Democratic tune has now changed. "It's a real horse race," said the same Democrat last week. "This guy's even tougher than Daly."

"This guy" is Republican State Sen. Richard Stout, a potent vote-getter who has won five straight terms in the state senate. Stout has launched an aggressive campaign against incumbent Democrat James J. Howard.

Howard is a political accident, a public school principal who ran for Congress in 1964 because nobody else would. He woke up Nov. 4, 1964, a congressman-elect by 1,740 votes. Lyndon Johnson had run some 43,000 votes ahead of him.

Two years later, after the Democratic legislature had removed several GOP towns from the district, Howard was re-elected with 52 per cent of the vote. But the district lines have again been altered, this time by a Republican-dominated legislature which moved a Democratic stronghold into an adjoining district.

Polls indicate that Richard Nixon will sweep the district and Stout, a strong pre-convention backer of the GOP nominee, is asking for votes so that "President Nixon will have the support he so critically needs in Congress."

Stout is hitting hard at the "John-



RICHARD STOUT

son-Humphrey-Howard "Administration," noting that his opponent has given down-the-line support to the President. (The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* reports that Howard opposed the Administration on only 6 per cent of key rollcalls.)

Howard brags that he voted against the income tax surcharge, but Stout counters by pointing out that the two-term Democrat voted almost without exception for the domestic spending programs that made the tax hike necessary. He notes, too, that Howard consistently opposed bi-partisan moves to cut the federal budget.

Stout is at the railroad commuter stations at 6:30 a.m., shaking hands and providing hot coffee. He has at least two coffee klatches scheduled every morning, tours the local shopping centers and industrial plants during the afternoon, then winds up the evening with additional meetings. At every opportunity he calls for decisive action to "make the streets and homes of America safe again." (Stout for Congress Committee: 301 Main St., Allenhurst, N.J.)

What Became of the Banks Case?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Nearly three months have elapsed since Jerry Landauer of the *Wall Street Journal* broke the story of the Amazing Coincidence of Harold Banks and the 100 Grand. It is still more amazing, when you come to think about it, that both Banks and the story have dropped into limbo.

If it were not for Sen. Paul Fannin of Arizona, this whole affair might have been hushed up altogether; but Fannin, a very junior senator, is showing the bulldog tendencies that may yet make him a bulldog in the pedigree of Williams, McClellan, Pastore and Morse. These are the guys who never give up.

Fannin is determined to find out exactly what happened last spring when Secretary of State Dean Rusk refused Canada's request for the extradition of Harold Chamberlain Banks. Thus far, Fannin has gotten absolutely nowhere, but so long as he keeps digging into the garbage, the smell will not die down.

Canadians know the story; Americans may have lost track of the facts. Banks is the No. 1 troubleshooter and brassknucks man for the Seamen's International Union (SIU). He was dispatched to Canada back in 1949, when the leading maritime union of that day—the Communist-dominated Canadian Seaman's Union—was creating chaos in Canadian shipping.

For a few months, Banks was a hero. He matched his own goons against the goons of the CSU. After a few broken bones and gunshot wounds, Banks effectively drove the CSU out of business. His own SIU muscled in by organizing 157 crews the first year.

Then the party got really rough. Banks proceeded to run the SIU in Canada with a ruthless hand. He created his own personal blacklist—a "Do Not Ship" list—that finally contained the names of 2,000 sailors offensive to him. When the "DNS" list was declared illegal, he blandly created a substitute for it—an "ROC" list, meaning "Report of Charges," by which he could keep a rank-and-file sailor from ever getting a job.

Eventually, these oppressive tactics produced rebellion. One violent incident followed another. In 1964 Banks himself was convicted for conspiring to commit assault. The charge was that he paid \$1,000 to "Big John" Kasper, former bodyguard to Dave Beck, to teach a lesson to an upstart merchant captain. The lesson included a double rupture and a fractured skull.

Banks was sentenced to five years in prison. Released on bond pending an appeal, he jumped his bail and fled to the United States. This was last winter. Canada at once applied for extradition under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, basing its petition upon the perjury committed by Banks in a related investigation.

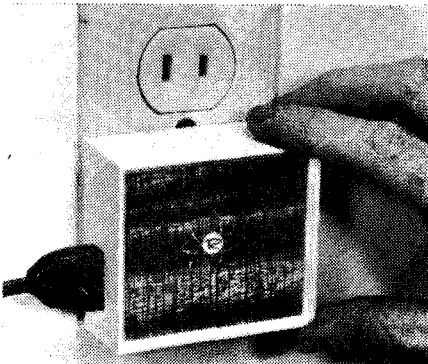
A U.S. commissioner recommended that extradition be approved. Secretary Rusk's legal adviser concurred. But Rusk let Banks go free. He had received a memorandum from Labor Secretary Wirtz, he said, urging clemency. (Fannin's repeated requests for the text of the memorandum have been ignored.) Two well-connected lawyers also were active in Banks' behalf—Myer Feldman, former White House counsel to Kennedy and Johnson, and Abram Chayes, former State Department legal adviser. On March 25, Rusk made his generosity final: Banks could stay in the U.S.

Now observe: Nine days passed. On April 3, as Jerry Landauer broke the story, the SIU's Political Activity Donation Committee contributed \$100,000 to the Democratic party, in the form of 20 checks for \$5,000 each; most of the checks went to dummy Humphrey for President committees. It seems an astounding coincidence.

Many of us recall the "Nixon fund" eight years ago; we remember what hell was raised about that. Why the thunderous silence from the liberal press on the matter of Hal Banks and the hundred grand?

Jerry Landauer merits a Pulitzer for his story; and Sen. Fannin, if he ever gets at the truth, will deserve a pat on the back for persistence.

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- Resort villages where visitors come by the score, so you always meet new people... (but they never come by the thousands to raise prices or crowd you out).
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Should Conservatives Vote for Wallace?

George Wallace undoubtedly will not succeed in his campaign for the White House, but he has already succeeded in creating a serious, although certainly not fatal, split in the American conservative movement.

Conservatives—like so many other citizens—are fed up with the no-win war in Viet Nam, the growing crime rate, the campus militants, the destructive rioting in the cities, all the issues that are so widely discussed this year. They want an administration in Washington that will do more than just talk about these problems.

Hubert Humphrey, founder of the Americans for Democratic Action and champion of the "Great Society," obviously holds no appeal for conservatives. But both George Wallace and Richard Nixon do. Which is the wiser conservative choice?

After studying the careers of these two men and analyzing their stands on the issues that now confront the country, Human Events is convinced that the conservative movement—and America—would be better served by voting for Nixon.

We are under no delusion that Nixon is a perfect conservative. Nor do we believe that a Nixon Administration will be a flawless model of conservative government. We have carefully followed Nixon's career over many years and are fully aware of his mistakes, misjudgments and occasional capitulations to political expediency.

We have never pretended to agree with everything Nixon has done and just a few months ago *Human Events* strongly criticized Nixon's role in pressuring the "open housing" bill out of committee and onto the House floor. We are not completely pleased with his every act and his every statement since the Miami convention and are certain we will have our battles with him in the future. They could well begin in January.

Nevertheless, Nixon appears to us to be the best conservative candidate on the horizon. Not only are his instincts inherently conservative, but he is well aware of the sharp turn to the right this nation took in the 1966 congressional elections and he knows this trend is continuing today. Conservatism is an idea whose time has come and Richard Nixon appears to have no intention of resisting it.

Secondly, Nixon owes his political life and, if elected, will owe his victory to conservatives. This was surely the lesson of Miami. In any Nixon Administration conservatives, we believe, will wield an enormous influence. Finally, manifesting his basic conservatism, Nixon has elected to surround himself in staff and advisory positions with many conservatives of impeccable credentials. It is to these men Nixon would turn for many of his ideas and programs.

Nixon's longtime fiscal conservatism, his vast foreign policy experience, his strong opposition to domestic and international communism and his determination to deal firmly with civil insurrection should go a long way toward reversing the present trends that all conservatives deplore. Our special September 28 supplement further spelled out many of these Nixon positions.

George Wallace, of course, appears to take many of the same stands. His anti-communism is un-

doubted and his colorful rhetorical attacks on such targets as the know-it-all federal "guideline writers who can't even park their bicycles straight" warm the hearts of all conservatives. Certainly he says many things that are enormously appealing.

But words are not enough. Conservatives must ask themselves: What would the total program of a Wallace Administration be like? Judging from his tutelage under Jim Folsom, his public record in Alabama, and his recent campaign statements, the answer can only be: Not too pleasing. On the next two pages we examine the Wallace stand on many subjects—from his opposition to state right-to-work laws to his support of expensive federal spending programs—and find that indeed in some places he is conservative, but no more so than Nixon, and in other places he is much closer to the liberal position. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that Wallace has stopped referring to himself as a conservative in his public speeches.

We realize that this conclusion that Wallace is more of an old-fashioned Populist than a genuine conservative will be displeasing to many of our readers, but *Human Events* has been serving the conservative cause for nearly 25 years and cannot now renege on its obligation to speak out.

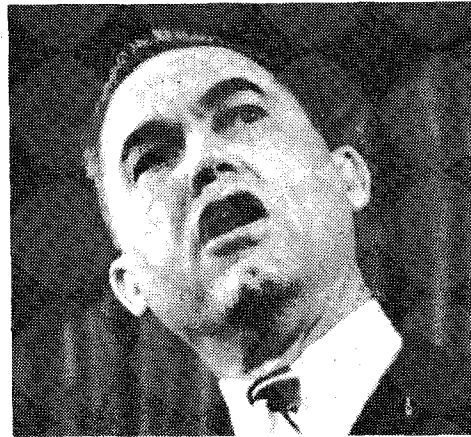
Moreover, we are not alone in our position. Virtually every conservative leader in the country rejects Wallace in favor of Nixon. The men who have led the conservative resurgence of the past decade are almost unanimous in their feeling that Nixon would do more to further conservatism than would Wallace.

Congressional conservatives like Strom Thurmond, James Utt, John Tower and John Ashbrook back the former vice president. Cutting across party lines, conservative Democratic political figures like Rep. Sydney Herlong, former Gov. James F. Byrnes and former Gov. Allan Shivers are for Nixon. He is supported by such varied conservative figures as Fulton Lewis III, Phyllis Schlafly, William F. Buckley Jr., Gen. Mark Clark, Walter Judd, John Wayne and Howard Kershner. Almost every conservative columnist of note, including John Chamberlain, Ralph de Toledano, Morrie Ryskind, Holmes Alexander, Raymond Moley, James J. Kilpatrick and Henry J. Taylor, is for Nixon.

All of the leaders of the nonpartisan conservative Young Americans for Freedom back the former vice president. Also, conservative newspapers across the country—William Loeb's *Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader*, the *Dallas Morning News*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Richmond News Leader*, the *Charleston News and Courier*—are supporting Nixon.

Illustrative of the feelings of many of these conservative critics of Wallace is the unanimous statement issued last week by the Board of Directors of the American Conservative Union. After endorsing Nixon's candidacy, the ACU declared:

"We would be derelict in our duties as directors of the American Conservative Union if we did not speak out today and declare that true conservatism cannot be served by George Wallace. Enough has already been written about



George Corley Wallace, candidate for President on the American Independent Party ticket.

the former Alabama governor's record as a public official to more than convince us that Wallace is not a conservative. . . . At heart he is a Populist with strong tendencies in the direction of the collectivist welfare state. . . . In short, we find George Wallace's candidacy repugnant to the ideals of American conservatism which ACU defends."

To charge, as do the more radical Wallace backers, that all of these well-known spokesmen for conservatism have "sold out" obviously defies reason. They—and *Human Events*—have just taken a hard look at Wallace and have not liked much of what they saw.

But even if a conservative were not persuaded by these arguments, even if a conservative were willing to overlook Wallace's Populism and convince himself that Wallace was basically a conservative, is voting for the former governor a realistic political alternative? We think not.

We have not always been great admirers of the opinion polls. They often ask loaded questions or the wrong questions; they sometimes err in their predictions. But when every public opinion poll—local and national—reinforces the conclusion that George Wallace cannot win a popular or electoral vote majority, conservatives are forced to take notice. The effect of the Wallace vote, it seems clear, could only be to deprive Richard Nixon of an absolute majority in the Electoral College and force the election into the House. Unless the Republicans achieve an unexpected congressional victory, the Democrats will control enough state delegations in the House to elect Hubert Humphrey. That, in its sharpest terms, is the danger that every conservative who is considering voting for Wallace should think about very seriously.

Wallace supporters take great offense at the statement that "a vote for Wallace is a vote for Humphrey." They correctly point out that many of the union votes in the North would probably go to Humphrey if Wallace were not in the race. But we are here concerned with the conservative voter who, if Wallace were not available, would certainly prefer Nixon to Humphrey. When this conservative votes for Wallace and thereby helps prevent Nixon from carrying any given state, it is indisputable that he is, in effect, casting "a vote for Humphrey."

Although we are not at all convinced it is even a realistic possibility, those conservatives who feel George Wallace can, by some strange electoral vote mathematics, be elected President, should ask themselves, then what?

Can he quiet the country by reuniting it, or will he have to rely solely on force to control the large minority of protestors—both black and white? With international troubles expanding each week, can he overcome his total lack of experience in the foreign policy field? Where will he find the men to staff his Administration? He was barely able to locate an agreeable and competent vice presidential candidate before Election Day. Will filling his Cabinet posts be any easier? How could he work effectively with a Congress that included only a handful of his supporters? These are all very serious questions, particularly for those who embrace the conservative philosophy.

This is not a particularly happy year for conservatives. Unlike 1964, when we were united, we now have a partly splintered movement. There have been some angry letters and accusations; some longtime friends of *Human Events* are not speaking to us. We regret this. We are sorry that they disagree with us and are somewhat disappointed with that small number who, because they differ with our election advice, choose to question our motives. We regret that they are so inflexible that they fail to realize that conservatives need not always agree on every matter in order to remain conservatives.

In a statement to the American Conservative Union last week, Richard Nixon said: "I am not one of those who maintains that every voter who leans to George Wallace is a racist. There aren't enough Klan members and racists in this country to give George Wallace the vote he is getting. . . . The truth is that large numbers of people—what I have called the 'forgotten Americans'—have the common sense to see that a constant flow of money and power to Washington is not the answer to the problems of an increasingly complex society. . . ."

"The new coalition that is emerging in this nation. . . believes that many problems can be better handled by local governments than by Washington and it believes that many of the problems with which government is grappling can be solved by private enterprise, by voluntary groups and by the people themselves. These beliefs are not unreasonable. I believe they are right. . . ."

So does *Human Events*. And we further agree with Nixon when he says, "unless the popular majority that holds these beliefs divides against itself, there is little doubt in my mind that they can be successfully applied."

That is what we are asking conservatives this year: Just be sure that when you vote November 5 you do not make your choice out of emotional frustration, out of anger over what you view as some ideological sins. Make sure that you have looked at the entire public record behind the candidate's words, at the total program of the candidate, not just those few issues he chooses to concentrate on. As conservatives you know that, unlike the liberals, you must deal with the world as it is, not as you would like it to be. Therefore make sure you are voting for a realistic presidential possibility. We do not need a Humphrey Administration—for the conservative movement or for America.

A Close Look at Wallace's Words and Actions

Federal Spending

How "conservative" is George Wallace when it comes to federal spending? The surprising answer, in view of his vigorous denunciation of the federal government, is that he is not really opposed to heavy spending on the federal level. What he opposes is not spending but controls.

In a pro-Wallace book, *Hear Me Out*, published in 1968, the former Alabama governor is quoted (page 54): "... I'm not against taking federal aid because there's no such thing really as federal aid. Federal aid, so-called, is taxpayers' money paid by the taxpayers to the federal government. ... I'm against federal controls. ... I wouldn't end federal aid so-called, because that cannot be done abruptly. ..."

In a Sept. 30, 1968, *U.S. News & World Report* interview: "... I'm not against spending. I'm just against spending money that doesn't bring any return on the investment to the American people. I think money ought to be spent for those things that enhance property values. ... And sometimes you may have to have an unbalanced budget in the sense of doing things that ought to be done. ..."

Time and again Wallace has come out for federal aid for schools, highways and public works projects. He even favors foreign aid and has praised the Marshall Plan, the beginning of large-scale U.S. foreign aid programs.

Earlier this year, in fact, Wallace faced political troubles in Wisconsin when Robert W. Johnson resigned from the Wallace campaign, charging that the former Alabama governor was not a "true constitutionalist" and just wanted to obtain federal money without strings attached.

The *New Yorker's* liberal Washington correspondent, Richard Rovere, who at least on this subject should be able to speak with some authority, stated flatly last week, "George Wallace is a welfareist."

Alabama Record

Indications that Wallace is something less than a fiscal conservative can be seen by his spending record in Alabama.

Judge Roy Mayhall, a loyalist Democrat who was once chairman of the state party executive committee, maintains that: "Wallace is the most economically liberal politician I know of. He's more liberal than Johnson, I tell you—more liberal than Folsom or Kennedy ever were. We owe per capita in this state twice what we ever owed. And we have to pay more interest on it, because it's not a general state obligation which entails all the state's revenue—a general state obligation has to be voted on, but Wallace hasn't submitted a one of these bond programs to a popular vote."

The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* in large part substantiates that verdict. During Wallace's term as governor, relates the *Quarterly*, "the state spent more money than under any governor preceding him—a situation common to many current governors. Although he promised not to raise taxes unless absolutely necessary, the Alabama Legislature, with Wallace's acquiescence, imposed increased taxes on several consumer items and nearly doubled the state's bonded indebtedness. ..."

The Wallace spending record is really something quite phenomenal:

- When Wallace took office in January 1963, the state of Alabama had a debt of \$259.1 million. By the time he left office in 1966, this had risen to \$501.5 million. This represented a state debt increase of 72 per cent in four years, while the national debt had risen only 6 per cent during the same period—despite spending for "Great Society" programs and the Viet Nam war.

- At the same time Alabama's spending was on the increase, Wallace was also raising taxes. Soon after he was elected on a platform pledged to no new taxes, Gov. Wallace introduced a 1 per cent sales tax on food; at the end of six years under the two Governors Wallace, Alabama's food sales tax was 6 per cent, highest of any state in the Union.

- Despite a \$125-million road bond issue—on which Alabama taxpayers had to pay the highest interest rates possible—under Gov. George Wallace the state highway department went bankrupt due to poor fiscal management.

- Wallace also introduced a whopping increase in the size of the Alabama state government, at great expense to the taxpayers. At the end of his term in office, Wallace had upped the state's payroll costs by 76 per cent and had hired new state employees to the tune of 45 per cent.

Thus it would seem there is no real basis for believing that George Wallace, tutored by big-spending Populist Big Jim Folsom, is a likely candidate to put an axe to the U.S. budget.

Foreign Aid

Like Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon, Wallace is in favor of federal foreign aid programs for both friendly and neutralist nations.

As he stated in his October 7 address to the National Press Club: "We will continue to aid those countries who need our help, who deserve it and have earned the right to it. ... We will provide assistance to those emerging nations of Africa and Asia who desire such assistance and who have demonstrated a reasonable capability and intention of using such assistance for the good of their people. ..."

While he sometimes suggests that almost all of the foreign aid dispensed by both Democratic and Republican parties has been wasted, he has been quoted by John Synon, a vigorous Wallace supporter, as saying he even favored the Marshall Plan.

On page 92 of Synon's 1968 book, *George Wallace*, the former Alabama governor is quoted as saying: "Well, of course, I'm not one of those who is categorically against every item of foreign aid, because some of the foreign aid programs that we had after World War II, such as the Marshall Plan, and the Truman plan to save Greece and Turkey stabilized the economies of these nations, they have been a bulwark against communism. This was aid well expended. I think we would have a Communist Europe today if we hadn't become involved."

While Wallace indicates he would cut off aid to Nasser, he is not opposed to aiding neutralist countries like India. Asked by Synon if he would stop foreign economic aid, Wallace said: "I would a lot of that, yes. ... I don't say that we shouldn't try to help a country like India, with her problem of starva-

tion; I'm not against that. But I do think it should be handled in such a way that we get credit for it."

Political Background

Many Wallace supporters stress they will vote for the Alabamian for President because Nixon is not a simon-pure conservative and has associated with liberal Republicans on some issues. Yet Nixon's basic conservatism, it seems to many observers, is far more deeply rooted than that of Wallace. Wallace, it must be recalled, became a national Democrat after Franklin Roosevelt had made considerable concessions to the Soviets at Yalta.

Unlike some of his more conservative brethren, he did not bolt the national Democratic party in 1948 and endorse the States Rights party headed by then Gov. Strom Thurmond.

Wallace later became chairman of Big Jim Folsom's 1954 gubernatorial campaign, even though Folsom was a big liberal who had been a Henry Wallace delegate at the 1944 Democratic convention. In 1948 Folsom ran on a big-spend presidential platform that promised to "cover the entire United States with TVAs" and otherwise to expand "federal benefits."

In 1958, furthermore, Wallace, in his own unsuccessful bid for the gubernatorial nomination, was given a "favorable" rating by the AFL-CIO Alabama Labor Council and received endorsements from such liberal groups as the NAACP.

On assuming the governorship in 1963, as has been previously pointed out, Wallace, while taking a more strident stance on racial matters, nevertheless engaged in a giant spending program for the state and nearly doubled the state's bonded indebtedness in his four-year term. In addition, he welcomed federal aid. And while he suggests that Alabamians were only getting back what they paid in taxes, the Cotton State actually receives \$2.50 from the federal government for every dollar it ships to Washington.

Wallace continues to have instincts not always shared by conservatives. Aside from being a proponent of federal aid, he has consistently opposed voluntary unionism and even goes to the extent of pleasing labor unions by having the envelopes containing his cam-

paign literature clearly stamped with the union bug.

Throughout most of his political career, furthermore, he has supported liberal Democrats in his state. Even today, while he denounces the Democratic party, he is running in Alabama as a Democrat, along with such liberal Democrats as Rep. Bob Jones.

In a Jan. 22, 1967, interview Wallace, while dismissing Gov. Ronald Reagan as a presidential candidate acceptable to him, was quoted in the *New York World Journal Tribune* as saying, "There are plenty of possible candidates that would satisfy me: Dick Russell of Georgia, any of the congressmen from Alabama—even Bob Jones, who may be liberal, is for statesrights. ..."

Russell's cumulative ACA rating is a respectable—but hardly perfect—70 per cent conservative, but Jones' lifetime ACA score is only 16 per cent, 3 percentage points below that of Jacob Javits! Yet Jones would "satisfy" Wallace.

Thus, there seems to be no valid reason to suppose that George Wallace is a more "trustworthy" conservative than Richard Nixon.

A major theme in the Wallace campaign is that he will bring law and order to the country by appointing more conservative justices to the courts, giving moral assistance to the police, getting a new attorney general who will crack down on those "practicing sedition" and asking Congress to "change some of the decisions of the courts that have handcuffed the police."

In advocating these measures, however, Wallace is offering a program not much different from that proposed by Nixon. And in some cases his program is weaker.

In a pamphlet titled "Toward Freedom from Fear"—published even before his nomination in early August—Nixon called for the implementation of a broad array of weapons to combat the rising crime rate. Unlike Wallace's position on this issue, Nixon's seems far more carefully thought out and more specific.

Aside from assailing the current attorney general and the "barbed wire of legalisms" erected by the Supreme



Wallace appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in 1967 to protest the government's withholding of federal education funds from Alabama for its alleged failure to follow integration guidelines. With him is outgoing Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.).

Court majority that has "shielded hundreds of criminals. . .," Nixon called for (1) the appointment of new justices to the courts who will not make a fetish of using technicalities for the sake of protecting criminals; (2) enactment by the Congress of legislation that would overturn or drastically modify Supreme Court decisions that have virtually outlawed voluntary confessions as valid evidence of guilt; (3) passage of laws that would encourage witnesses to give important evidence in criminal matters by granting these witnesses immunity from prosecution; and (4) the vigorous use by the Justice Department of court-approved wiretaps to strike a strong blow at organized crime.

In addition to all the proposals, none of which Wallace has emphasized, Nixon has urged that greater penalties be attached to those who commit crimes with deadly weapons and he has championed a special anti-crime program for the Nation's Capital. In the Oct. 7, 1968, *U.S. News & World Report*, Nixon further stated his administration would not only act to put down student and street uprisings, but that it would wage a vigorous educational campaign to persuade the nation as to the evil consequences of such demonstrations.

Nixon also stressed that he, "along with the new attorney general, intend to examine other court decisions after consultation with local law-enforcement officers to see how the 'peace forces,' as I describe them, have been weakened as against the criminal forces—because we must restore that balance.

"What has happened is that decisions not only at the highest level but at lower levels in our court system, and also administrative decisions with regard to parole and clemency, have been too lenient. . . ."

Judging from his own Alabama, there is little reason to believe that Gov. Wallace knows exactly what is needed to be done in order to lower the crime rate. In every category but two the crime rate increased faster in Alabama during the Wallace administration than it increased nationally during the same years.

Here are the figures, taken from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1963 and 1966—the years Wallace was governor of Alabama. While the total crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants increased nationally 29 per cent over this period, in Alabama the total crime rate increased 42.4 per cent.

Gov. Wallace often tries to explain away this increase by pointing to crimes within families and stating that the police cannot prevent a husband from shooting or assaulting his wife, etc. Unfortunately, the statistics on the crime increase in Alabama in various categories do not bear out Wallace's contention:

The forcible rape rate increased nationally 40.2%; in Alabama 70.2%. The aggravated assault rate jumped 30.1% nationwide; in Alabama 39.9%. While the burglary rate soared nationally 24.9%, in the Cotton State it jumped 39.9%. The larceny rate went up 32.8% nationally; in Alabama 44.5%.

In the categories of murder and robbery, the crime rate did not outpace the national average, but the over-all record is not one that should generate an enthusiastic fervor for Wallace's anti-crime stance.

Extremism

Among other things, George Wallace's failure to forthrightly repudiate extremist elements and vigorously attempt to remove them from Wallace campaign or-

ganizations around the country is one more reason to believe he does not have the capacity to deal with the law and order issue.

Wallace, for example, this year will not turn his back on the terrorist Ku Klux Klan organization, although he did once repudiate the group back in 1958. But it is a well-documented fact that by 1962 Wallace had accepted Klan support in his race for governor for Alabama.

In its March 20, 1967, issue, *U.S. News & World Report* wrote: "A close friend of Mr. Wallace's said: . . . George went to work building his organization immediately after 1958. He spent four years working on it. By 1962 he had the support of the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Council and he has never lost it since."

He is apparently willing to accept such support in his race for the presidency. In its May 20, 1968, issue, the *Richmond News Leader*, a well-known Southern conservative newspaper, commented:

"As for the Ku Klux Klan: On Sept. 30, 1967, he told a news conference at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg that he would continue to welcome the support of the Klan. 'I would welcome the support of anyone who supported my campaign,' Mr. Wallace said in response to a question about the Klan. That leaves little room for doubt about where his sympathies lie."

Back in June in Eutaw, Ala., in fact, Wallace, with ABC photographers around, heartily pumped the hand of Robert Shelton, the Imperial Wizard of the terrorist United Klans of America, who had showed up on a reception line. (Realizing that pictures of this episode could damage him politically, however, Wallace—in less than law and order fashion—had his bodyguards confiscate the private property of the ABC cameramen by grabbing and exposing films of the Shelton-Wallace handshake.)

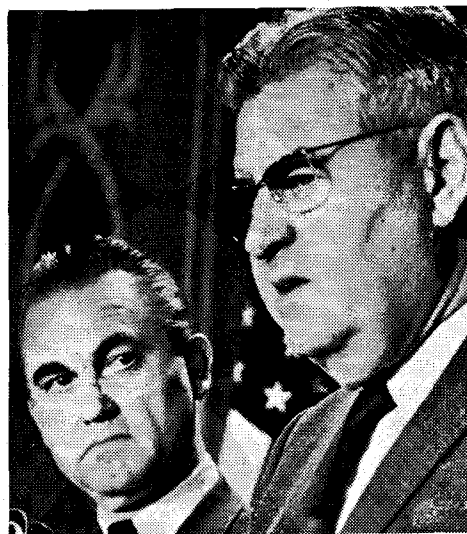
While Wallace told the National Press Club on October 7 that the Klan would have no "policy-making" influence in his Administration, Klansmen have been active on his behalf. *Human Events* reported as early as 1967 that Asa Carter and other pro-Klan elements were involved in heading the Wallace-for-President campaign in Ohio. The Sept. 17, 1968, *Los Angeles Times* asserts, further, that "Carter, then a Wallace speech writer and well-known Klan figure" was extended an invitation to launch the Wallace campaign for President at a secret meeting in Montgomery on Jan. 25, 1967.

According to the *Spivack Report*, Fred Culp, state chairman of the American Independent party in Indiana, delivered "an address at a meeting called by Klansman James Short at a meeting near Greenfield, April 26, 1968."

Shelton's United Klans of America, which has frequently engaged in violence, has been concentrating its work for Wallace in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina.

In Laurel, Miss., according to the *Los Angeles Times*, "Mrs. Sybil Nix, whose husband Devours Nix is one of the Klansmen charged with arson in the fire-bombing death of a civil rights leader, Vernon Dahmer, announced she was local treasurer of the Wallace campaign."

Other extremist elements, including the Minutemen and followers of Gerald L. K. Smith, the virulent anti-Semite, are active in the Wallace movement. The *Los Angeles Times* reports that on August 24 "two local chairmen for Wallace in Connecticut—Louis J. Rogers, 24, of Lisbon, and Frank D. Barber,



Former Gov. Wallace and his AIP vice presidential candidate, retired U.S. Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay.

26, of Norwich—were arrested and identified as Minutemen after a group of Minutemen engaged in a gun battle with police following an alleged attempt to burn down a pacifist camp near Voluntown."

The Patriotic party, political arm of the Minutemen, nominated Wallace at its annual meeting in Kansas City in 1967. The nomination was withdrawn later, although the party reported receiving a "warm and responsive personal letter" from Wallace.

Mrs. Opal Tanner White, longtime secretary to Gerald L. K. Smith, holds the position of secretary in a major Wallace group in California, the faction that appears to be favored by the candidate himself.

Human Events is well aware, of course, that Wallace cannot be held accountable for all those who vote for him or even those who manage to have some degree of responsibility in his campaign at a local level.

But Wallace's apparent tolerance of such individuals and his outright refusal to repudiate some of the worst hate-inciting and lawless elements that have attached themselves to his movement does not exactly inspire confidence that he is the candidate to better race relations and restore law and order to this country.

Negro Vote

In defending himself against charges of racism, Gov. Wallace frequently argues that he is a good friend of the Negro and this is proved by the fact that his late wife received over 60 per cent of the Negro vote in her election as Alabama governor in November 1966; furthermore, says Wallace, in the city of Selma, scene of civil rights demonstrations in 1965, Lurleen carried the Negro precincts by upwards of 90 per cent of the vote. This Wallace argument is a gross distortion of the actual situation.

As in the other solid Democratic states in the Deep South, in Alabama, which has not had a Republican statewide officeholder since Reconstruction, the most important contests are the Democratic primaries. In the 1966 Democratic gubernatorial primary Mrs. Wallace's major challenger was the state's liberal attorney general, Richmond Flowers, who was making an open bid for the Negro vote.

An estimated 185,000 Negroes voted in that primary (74 per cent of those eligible) and Flowers received 172,000 votes in the primary, virtually 99 per cent of them Negro voters. A third primary candidate, former Gov. Carl Elliot, also received many Negro votes as he was a racial moderate. Mrs. Wallace's Negro vote in the 1966 gubernatorial primary was infinitesimal.

That November Mrs. Wallace was contested by Republican Jim Martin, a hard-line conservative whom Negroes—we think erroneously—saw as being no better on civil rights matters than the Wallaces. The important statewide race for Negroes was re-election of liberal Democratic Sen. John Sparkman, who was running against a GOP conservative. In Selma the most important race for the black population was that for sheriff of Dallas County, where Democrat Wilson Baker, a racial moderate, was being challenged by independent candidate Jim Clark, the incumbent sheriff whom Baker had defeated in the primary.

Because they so badly wanted to elect Sparkman and Wilson Baker, and because there were some 150,000 first-time Negro voters in Alabama in 1966 (as a result of the 1965 Voting Rights Act), liberal leaders quietly suggested that Negroes vote a straight Democratic party ticket, which can be done in Alabama simply by pulling one lever at the top of the ballot. These leaders, which included many labor and civil rights officials, realized that urging the first-time voters to split their ballots may have confused them and resulted in a Sparkman or Baker defeat, so the straight-ballot strategy was adopted.

The strategy was successful. Sen. Sparkman was re-elected to the Senate, Wilson Baker was elected sheriff of Dallas County, and in the process Lurleen Wallace, through the straight-ticket voting process, wound up in the general election with many Negro votes. Therefore, when placed in light of the actual situation, George Wallace's claims of great Negro support for his wife are something of a self-serving distortion.

Foreign Policy

While most hard-line anti-Communists applaud Wallace's statements in the field of foreign policy, the fact is there is not "a dime's worth of difference" between what he says and what Richard Nixon says.

As has been pointed out above, Wallace has no intention of doing away with foreign aid as some of his supporters have gathered from his rhetorical flourishes. He was in favor of the Marshall Plan and, as his Press Club address reveals, he would continue aid to underdeveloped countries throughout the world. He is not opposed to the United Nations, and, in fact, has praised it as a useful concept in foreign affairs.

He is opposed to a unilateral bomb halt in Viet Nam; so is Nixon. He is opposed to employing nuclear weapons there; so is Nixon. He is for delaying—but not killing off—the nuclear nonproliferation treaty; so is Nixon. He is for more economic pressures against Castro; so is Nixon. In his *New York Times* interview he even envisioned a day when the United States might have to recognize Red China.

While he continues to blast the Republican party in foreign affairs, he, strangely enough, says he thinks John Foster Dulles—Ike's secretary of state for seven years—is the type of secretary of state he would like to appoint to his own Cabinet (page 89 of John Synon's *George Wallace*).

Thus, it appears to *Human Events* that there really isn't much difference between Nixon and Wallace in their positions on foreign affairs, but that Nixon clearly has the edge in experience in the field.

How George Wallace Views the Issues

The following, in his own words, are former Gov. Wallace's positions on many leading issues. We had hoped to be able to quote from the American Independent party platform, but despite Wallace's promises, no platform had been published as of press time. We had also hoped to interview the governor during his recent visit to Washington, but he rejected our request for a meeting. Therefore the following quotations are taken from his Sept. 30, 1968, interview in U.S. News & World Report and from his remarks to the National Press Club, Oct. 7, 1968:

ON CAMPAIGN PURPOSE:

"All I want to see in this country is the trends changed. I want to see local government restored to the states. I'm not hunting any position in the government myself other than President. . . . But I would like to see whoever is the President—if I am not the President—appoint people to office who are differently oriented than some of those who now hold Cabinet positions, and who hold public office, and who sit on the Supreme Court."

ON LAW AND ORDER:

"In my inaugural address, I would give the moral support of the presidency to the police and law-enforcement officers and firemen in this country. And, in my judgment, my election would put some backbone in some mayors and governors. They would see that the people wanted law and order, and, therefore, I think I would help bring it about. . . . I am also going to have an attorney general who is going to seek out people who advocate the overthrow of the government, who are practicing sedition and helping to destroy cities. I would have a strong, active attorney general in this field."

"And then I would ask Congress to change some of the decisions of the courts that have handcuffed the police. . . . There has been a big increase in crime because it's almost impossible to make a legal arrest now. And once a person is arrested, he is turned loose on society by some decision of the court, because he confessed to a policeman without a lawyer being there. There is a complete lack of common sense in the application of rules of evidence."

ON THE JUDICIARY:

"When attrition took its toll, as it does in every administration, I would appoint people differently oriented from those on the present Supreme Court. And I think my election as President would bring a halt to some of their usurpation of power, because they're sensitive to public opinion, too. . . .

"[Supreme Court members have] written law. And they've changed the law themselves a number of times. If you will read the dissenting opinions of some of the justices, they have said stronger things against the court than I have said. . . . Whatever notion the Supreme Court thinks the law ought to be, that becomes the law. And that's not good."

"One of the great objections in this country is the fact that the non-elected branch of government has more to do with everyday government in my state than all the people of the state combined, than all the legislators, local government officials, and the governor combined."

ON SPENDING:

"On economic policy, I think we've got to cut out some of the government spending that's going on. I'm not against spending. I'm just against spending money that doesn't bring any return on the investment to the American people. I think money ought to be spent for those things that enhance property values, and bring about trade and commerce—highways, docks, harbors, inland ports, all of those things. . . .

"I believe in a balanced budget. But if there's something that needs to be done, such as a fine highway program—borrowing money in a state to build a good highway system is not bad, in the sense that it will, in return, bring you back more than it cost. And sometimes you may have to have an unbalanced budget in the sense of doing things that ought to be done. . . ."

ON TAX POLICY:

"I would ask for the removal of the tax-exempt

status of these multi-billion-dollar, tax-exempt foundations. I would ask Congress to increase the exemptions for dependents under the individual tax from \$600 to \$1,000. . . .

"I think the people are taxed too much, and there are too many tax loopholes. Senator [Robert] Kennedy and others were listing people who've made a million dollars, and bragged that they didn't pay any taxes. Well, that is not right. The average workingman has got his nose to the grindstone with a high income tax, and we let all these multi-billion-dollar, tax-exempt foundations go."

ON EDUCATION:

"[I would propose] an amendment declaring that absolute control of the public school systems should be vested in the states, and all matters involving privileges and immunities and due process of law that arose thereunder, insofar as schools were concerned, would be decided by the state courts. That really was the law . . . prior to the take-over of the public school system by the federal courts and the federal government."

ON STATES RIGHTS:

" . . . I do not recommend segregation in any phase of our society in any state in this Union. I

only recommend that the states of the Union continue to determine the policies of their domestic institutions themselves and that the bureaucrats and the theoreticians in Washington let people in Ohio and New York and California decide themselves, for instance, what type of school system they are going to have."

ON VIET NAM:

"If we hadn't solved this through negotiations, then I would ask the Joint Chiefs of Staff what could be done. And if they said we could have a military victory with conventional weapons, then I would bring the American servicemen home, and turn the policing of the country over to the South Vietnamese, and help arm and equip them."

ON FOREIGN POLICY:

"What this country needs is a strong well-defined policy to guide our foreign affairs. . . . Our foreign policy must be designed to secure a just and lasting peace. This can best come about when nations deal with one another on a basis of mutual trust and understanding. . . .

"We sincerely feel that the road to peace lies through international cooperation and understanding. We will not abandon the United Nations unless it first abandons us. We will give it every fair

opportunity at solving international disputes; however, we will not subordinate the interests of our nation to those of an international organization."

"Western Europe is still an area of vital importance to this country. . . . We will continue to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, retaining our troop strength in that organization and urging that our allies and member nations do likewise."

"We will continue to seek the liberation of the Cuban people from the Castro tyranny by strengthening the economic pressures on his government. To do so, we must secure a greater degree of cooperation from our allies than we have had in the past and their trade with Cuba must be effectively minimized, if not completely curtailed. . . ."

"We will provide assistance to those emerging nations of Africa and Asia who desire such assistance and who have demonstrated a reasonable capability and intention of using such assistance for the good of their people. . . . We strongly disagree with the present economic sanctions and pressures applied to Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. We will lend every effort toward having these eliminated. We consider these two countries to be good friends and allies of this country and they will be respected and treated as such."

A Reply to Our 'Open Letter'

(Many readers have sent us suggested answers to Fred DeArmond's 'Open Letter to a Protest Voter' which appeared in our September 21 issue. Although we disagree with its conclusions, we have agreed to print verbatim the following letter which was written by the man to whom Mr. DeArmond's article was actually directed. The writer of this letter is a Missouri campaign worker for Wallace.)

Dear Fred:

You are right that we are in fundamental agreement on the issues of the current campaign. I can think of no better cause, or a cause that demands more urgency, than the turning out of the current welfare establishment in Washington.

I also agree that for a political party to grow, be resourceful, and a service to both people and government, it must have more than a protest vote.

I, unlike many of my fellow countrymen, am not willing to say that America is sick and reaching the lowest point of domestic existence in its history. Rather, I believe that America is stronger today simply because the average voter is taking more interest in politics than ever before. He is making a deep emotional search for a candidate who reflects his long-lost views.

Why?

Because never has he been so directly and personally concerned and confused as by issues of this campaign.

This feeling and searching is not a protest vote, but a sudden realization that he has only been fooling himself and has no place in the existing political setup.

A vote for the American Independent party (AIP) and George Wallace is admittedly, in some cases, an out-and-out protest vote, but the concern and the responsibilities of the vast majority of this organization go much deeper.

The tremendous support that George Wallace is getting throughout the nation is a mirror of the feeling of desertion that the average man sees in both the national Democratic and Republican parties. This vote would not exist if both of these parties had not failed in meeting and reflecting the ideals of the forgotten man.

While I must admit that the Wallace movement has among its unsolicited supporters many extremist groups and socially oriented groups, as has every other political party ever on the American scene, it is basically a party of the average working man who has the power to offset and keep every extremist group in its place.

The AIP has filled a vast ideological vacuum given over by default by the existing national parties. Sure, the AIP has protest voters, but also the backing of conservatives, constitutionalists, liberals, Democrats, Republicans and those of every other shade of American political philosophy. George Wallace has united deep undercurrents of strength and is succeeding where Barry Goldwater failed.

The Wallace vote is not a demonstration of protest—but simply the average man finding a long sought-for home.

So much for the protest vote. Now—Can Wallace win? Would a vote for Wallace be a vote for Humphrey and a wasted vote?

Hardly.

At first many people, including those close to the Wallace camp, saw no chance of winning. This attitude changed to the strategy of attempting to throw the election into the House of Representatives. Now, due to growing support, the position has again changed. Today the American Independent party predicts an outright win through the electoral college.

The Wallace movement has grown beyond all expectations and will result in a lasting political organization.

Wallace is different from any other third-party candidate in the history of the United States. Recent third-party aspirants have been reduced to appealing to ethnic, geographical and extremist groups, whereas Wallace is receiving widespread support in ever-increasing numbers.

It must be remembered that no third-party candidate has ever made the ballot in all 50 states, an indication of broad-based support in itself. Never in such a short time has a candidate without the backing of a ready-made national organization been able to generate as much spontaneous support. More important yet, the Wallace campaign has been financed by the working man giving up an average of \$10 to offset the immense industry-special interest financing of the other political parties.

This all clearly indicates what Wal-

lace has accomplished and that he can win.

With you, I dislike the term "wasting your vote." I believe no one ever wastes his vote. If you define wasting as the act of voting for a loser, you reduce the soul-searching every voter does in selecting the right candidate for his vote to a simple task of finding out which candidate is ahead in the polls and then voting for him. This makes a voter no better than a sheep. In the end, it destroys his effectiveness as an intelligent citizen.

Voting is a matter of conscience. To vote for anyone, other than the candidate in whom you sincerely believe, because that candidate happens to have the best chance of winning or has a strong party behind him, is—if not a wasted vote—but a shallow vote indeed.

A vote for Wallace is a vote for Humphrey only if you believe Richard Nixon is going to carry all 50 states and that the only way to prevent this is a Humphrey-Wallace coalition. The Republicans have put themselves on a plateau, and looking down at the masses have reported that Nixon is in—so why deprive him of the unanimous endorsement of the people by voting for George Wallace? In essence you are saying that if I, a Wallace supporter, agree so much with you, then why split the vote? Strom Thurmond indicated there was very little difference between Wallace and Nixon on a majority of issues. I get the impression that the Republicans might like to claim Wallace—maybe not his person but his ideas.

What could Wallace accomplish if elected?

If you assume Wallace is a loner, you are wrong. There are representatives and senators currently serving in the Congress who are in complete agreement with Wallace. These men would form the foundation for Wallace legislation. Any congressman who was from a district carried by Wallace would think twice before out-of-hand rejecting Wallace's program. If he did, he would probably be out of a job in the next session.

Wallace, like every President before him, will appoint to his Cabinet men who are in basic agreement with his policies, thus laying the foundation for harmonious government.

So you see, Wallace can win! He can form a lasting third party! And most important, he will do what he says he can do!

Bill

Bank Bandits Beat the Gong

Mother Suspected Of Killing 4 Other

SHERIFF MUGGED, POLICE CAPTURE 3

Holdup Gun's 2 Men Seized in Grand Central With Heroin Hidden in Suitcases

NEW URBAN RIOTS FORESEEN IN U.S.

STATETROOPER SLAIN HALTING STOLEN CAR

Doctor Treats 'Patient' With A Loaded 38

WIDER GUARD USE IN RIOTS IS URGED

Now—There is No Reason for You or Your Loved Ones to ever be Robbed or Molested

how to avoid burglary, housebreaking and other crimes!

Biologist Concludes No Effective Deterrent Exist

Two Bandits Get \$25,000 in Standard Bank Holdup

STAMFORD, Conn. (UPI)—Two bandits carrying pistols after forcing the manager to open the vault at the Standard Federal Savings and Loan Association in the Stamford branch of the bank.

East Side Is Uneasy As Robberies Go Up 70 Per Cent in Year

By DEIRDRE CARMODY
On the Upper East Side, shopkeepers in boutiques and residents of apartment and studio brownstone houses are taking drastic precautions now even to protect their businesses and homes.

Police statistics show that reported robberies in the area increased by 70 per cent in the first 10 months of this year. The citywide increase

M.D. Is Held in Killing Of His Fiancee

WOMAN PHYSICIAN STABBED TO DEATH

A Very Nice Lady Held in Slaying

Property Thefts Here Up 26% During First 10 Months of '67

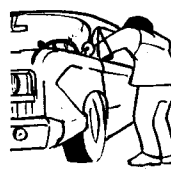
The figures on thefts released by Capt. Paul Glaser of the Police Department's bureau of public information, upon request, following recent

by Ulrich Kaufmann—Retired Federal Agent in Charge and Security Expert

Would you like to sleep sound—and live safe—for the rest of your life—regardless of headlines of spurring, violent crime?

Would you like to relax your worries about the safety of your wife, your daughter, your younger children?

Then accept my help. I'll give you the simple cautions and safe counter steps I've used to protect VIP's the world over. It need cost you virtually nothing. It takes little time. It's as easy as brushing your teeth.



Easy to Be Safe!

Why risk daily, unnecessarily, all you have and love?

You may now be running risks which you don't realize—the easiest, simplest steps could safeguard you simply by knowing about them.

Bad Guys steal and rob as a business. Training is life long. Prison is a tutoring school. They're tough. They've been taught exactly what to do to invade your home—take your possessions—even your life—successfully, with least risk to them.

You can be their easy mark victim. They know exactly the easiest, safest, fastest way to steal your car—your valuables and your cash unless you know how to prevent these dangers.

But here's how—and to easily avoid most of these risks.

What Discourages Intruders

I know—and I can help you and your family avoid danger from intruders?

Because my job has been to do exactly that for VIP's. Because all my professional life I've studied how criminals think—"spot" a victim—look over a "job"—plan strategy—commit their crimes—and what discourages them from doing so.

Would you prefer an intruder to pass you up—for an easier mark? Follow my simple do's and don'ts—and overwhelmingly they will pass you up. Yet you take no drastic steps nor change your way of life. Because intruders look for the fastest, easiest ways to steal the most—and avoid harder ways.

I've put all I know into book form to help average families keep safe. I simply tell you the glaring weaknesses which trained criminals can recognize in your home right now—and exactly how to correct them. I give you the simple security tips, secrets, and cautions that cause intruders to go on to another easier "job".

Should an intruder ever follow you or approach you or your home, knowing exactly what to do can save your life. So please read for the next 60 seconds carefully.

How to Play Safe!

Intruders try to get into your car as you stop on a deserted street for a red light. You break down at night in a strange area—or return to your parked car there. But I show you now what to do to avoid danger then.

You hear a strange noise in the basement. It is an intruder. But I show you now the simple protective steps to take then—before he gets to your bedroom.

You're away on a trip. Intruders approach your empty house. But I've already shown you exactly what to do before you left—and the intruder passes your house by.

You think you're being followed or overheard. You're not sure. But I've already shown you what to do to protect yourself—even how to use the police to frighten them off—without them or the police realizing what you're up to.

A stranger comes to the door with a "legitimate" reason to come inside. I show you exactly how to check his "credentials" before it's too late and exactly what to do as soon as you have any doubts.

You return home. It's burglarized—But I've already shown you exactly how to increase greatly your chance of getting back personal possessions.

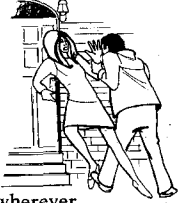
You're walking home on a dark night through a strange neighborhood. Or you get home late and suspect intruders have already entered. I tell you now exactly what to do to play safe then. I warn of ways thieves take advantage of your habits, plans, even parties—and tell how to forestall them. And of the dangers of being mugged and robbed even in a high class hotel elevator—and how to keep this from happening to you.

Protection for 25¢

Here's what single women should do about name plate holders. How to get extra police protection, extra security from your landlord, extra help protecting valuables from your insurance company. How to be safest travelling, even abroad, at home, in your car, on foot, wherever.

The lock to your room in any hotel or motel can be a TRAP for you. Dozens of people you don't know all have the key for your room—perhaps including fired employees or their criminal friends. Anybody else can simply knock—then, when you open, burst in. I show you how to be entirely safe and sleep calmly without danger regardless.

Here's a protective service for 25¢—how to protect business secrets and advice on the best kind of peephole "spy" interviewer. I reveal where criminals hope you keep your dog and advise where to keep your dog to protect you best—



especially at night.

I show you how to outwit completely the intruder who sticks his hand through a broken back door window even if you're not home. I warn how intruders may easily open any spring latch or bolt in your house—and show you the simple way to prevent this.

Your present lock may not be engaging the lock strike firmly—and have lost most of its holding power. I show you how to restore that power completely—for a fraction of a cent.

I reveal what else often makes most ordinary locks ineffective against any trained intruder—and what you can do to correct this completely—for pennies.

Suddenly Feel Secure!

Here's how to know for certain whether someone entered your apartment while you were gone—for a fraction of a cent. I report on a simple and light and portable device to keep a door closed while you are in the room. And on a small, light, very effective device that inserted in any keyhole makes it impossible for an intruder to "pick" the lock. And how to prevent your door handle from turning. Even how to use your present TV, radio or stereo to protect you.

I show best ways to secure your car—how men—and women—can best hide money on their person—and exactly what to do about servants, and children, who seem to be making minor thefts. Is your present outside lighting hurting your chances of spotting intruders? I'll show you how to find the perfect light protection for you—in minutes.

Here's how to avoid criminals you might otherwise accidentally encounter—and what precautions to take before leaving your apartment. Security experts report most window locks cannot even withstand a slight push—or become too loose to lock adequately. I show you exactly how to secure these openings firmly.

How Best to Defend Yourself

Suppose an intruder does get in your house—or a criminal attacks you in the street, in your car or wherever.

I show you now how to defend yourself then. I'll show you simple weapons to use against dangerous people—strike a sharp blow, apply wicked pressure—even shock. I'll give you effective ways to use an umbrella and newspaper to defend yourself—a special way to repel an intruder—and spray mark him for future identification—with a water pistol—and indelible laundry ink.

Here's how to use pennies a simple way to quintuple your punching power—what never to do with firearms against any intruder—that you see on TV everyday. How to master the Karate chop—until you can break a wooden board in half with your open hand. I show "dirty ways" to fight with your elbows—how to use your voice in a fight with 3-Way results. I show how to use devastating "foot punches"—even better with high heels—and reveal vulnerable spots on attackers, heads and below.

I give you Judo blows delivered with the open hand—how to concentrate the full force of your entire fist in one knuckle—exactly what to do to nerve centers to make an attacker squirm—how to give sudden sharp blows to send him crawling away. I warn you of self-defense gadgets that may be illegal in your area—or too dangerous to be near others. I pass on to you eminent legal opinions on your exact legal rights in resisting—even killing an intruder.

Fantastic Security Devices!

STEP INTO A NEW WORLD OF SECURITY SCIENCE to protect you—security gadgetry to stagger the imagination and often surprisingly inexpensive to use or share with others.

Amazing keyless locks you dial or operate by pushbutton. Special alarms that cause outlandish remote controlled lenses to take instant pictures or movies for future identification of intruders. Inexpensive electronic sensors that guard all windows, doors and grounds—report to an alarm above your headboard any intruder entering your drive or your property or breaking in. Special electronic units that give alarm when something is touched—or are activated by anyone coming within so many feet.

Amazing auto security devices to secure hood, prevent crossing ignition wires, secure hub cap, gas cap and gears, and on alarms and noisemakers that go off if doors, hood or trunk are opened while car is unattended.

Astonishing robot home electronic units that phone messages to police, report on entry, phone fire department and report fire, even phone utility and report appliance trouble—or phone your summer home or trusted friend when trouble strikes—actually distinguish between emergencies and give proper report to parties concerned. Amazing robot nurses that report heart attacks or other sudden danger health conditions.

I report on amazing protection available from simple, low cost security items—like astonishing chain locks you lock from outside—and an incredibly simple gadget that makes it harder and harder to budge a partially open window—the harder an intruder attempts to open it—and pillow switches for outside lights to use the moment you hear a noise.

I warn of pitfalls to avoid in buying security equipment. I show how to use relatively inexpensive equipment in place of impressive costly equipment—and get more security—and how to be safe without scientific electronic equipment or a friendly doorman.

I report on TV cameras or 2-way voice boxes that escort you from your lobby into your elevator, upstairs and step by step to your apartment—and screening downstairs TV camera that flash visitors face—and credentials blown up—on your present TV screen.

The Full Story

Here's the full story of latest sophisticated "bugging" devices that spy on you electronically—exactly what to do to protect yourself, and business secrets, from them or if your hotel or motel room or even if your own house is bugged. I show how to eliminate chances of being overheard—even by tiny transmitters placed in your pocket or briefcase.

I reveal three "secret" devices that cost you nothing—are found in every hotel or motel room—and have enabled me to sleep soundly in hundreds of strange rooms throughout the world.

I show you how to protect locks against any master key—block any door knob from within—make a noisy clattering burglar alarm at no cost or trouble.



Act Now!

Don't buy a fire extinguisher after your home burns down—or snow shovel after you're snowed in—or this book after you're a crime statistic.

Accept it now. You must feel more secure than ever in your life before—or no cost.

Could anything be fairer? My book is in short supply. Each edition printed so far has quickly sold out. It's first come, first served. Act now. The sooner you get it the sooner you get my Security Help, and peace of mind!

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How can you keep your family safe? Simply by knowing exactly what to do to avoid danger before it comes.

It is estimated simplest steps could have prevented most thefts, holdups and even assaults and murders.

To eliminate most of the risk of crime striking you and your family—simply and without changing your way of life—read the report on this page of a former Federal Agent in Charge and Security Expert and his offer to help you.

North Viet Nam Rebuilds Supply Routes During Bomb Pause

By PAUL SCOTT

North Viet Nam has taken advantage of the U.S. ban on bombing north of the 19th parallel to rebuild its rail supply route to within a hundred miles of the demilitarized zone (DMZ), which divides North and South Viet Nam.

Trains are now running around the clock bringing massive supplies all the way from the Haiphong-Hanoi area to Thanh Hoa, which is located just below the 20th parallel.

Although aerial reconnaissance photographs show that Thanh Hoa is now the largest military supply depot in North Viet Nam, President Johnson has turned down the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to destroy that base.

In private talks with his military advisers, the President took the position that an attack on that base might "blow up" the Paris peace talks and that he didn't want that to happen before the November elections.

While not arguing the political considerations, the Joint Chiefs of Staff contended that Thanh Hoa base had to be destroyed because it was greatly increasing North Viet Nam's military potential against U.S. forces in South Viet Nam.

As long as this huge supply base exists so near the DMZ battle area, they warned, the North Vietnamese had the capability for launching a large-scale invasion of South Viet Nam that could endanger thousands of American troops.

Powerful members of the Senate headed by Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, also have joined

the Joint Chiefs of Staff in urging that the Thanh Hoa base be put on the target list.

The senators made their recommendation to the President after hearing alarming testimony from Gen. Earl G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, concerning the ominous supply build-up at Thanh Hoa.

In urging that the strategic North Vietnamese base be taken out immediately, Gen. Wheeler frankly stated:

"The North Vietnamese have been able to repair the bridges and railroads as far south as Thanh Hoa, which is just below the 20th parallel, because of the President's ban on bombing above the 19th parallel.

"In fact, the railroad has been repaired with light bridges as far south as Vinh, and they can move supplies now by rail all the way from the Haiphong-Hanoi area down to Thanh Hoa and Vinh, which is a distance of about 120 miles.

"What I am really saying is that Hanoi has now been able to move supplies night and day as far south as the 20th parallel 'for free,' and that Thanh Hoa itself today is nothing but one tremendous military depot which is putting U.S. forces in South Viet Nam at a terrible disadvantage."

In his briefing of the senators, Gen. Wheeler reported that he still favored the closing of Haiphong, North Viet Nam's major harbor, since more than 85

per cent of all Hanoi's military supplies come through that port.

The President's chief military adviser revealed that since the President ordered all bombing stopped above the 19th parallel on March 31 that the shipment of military supplies through Haiphong has tripled.

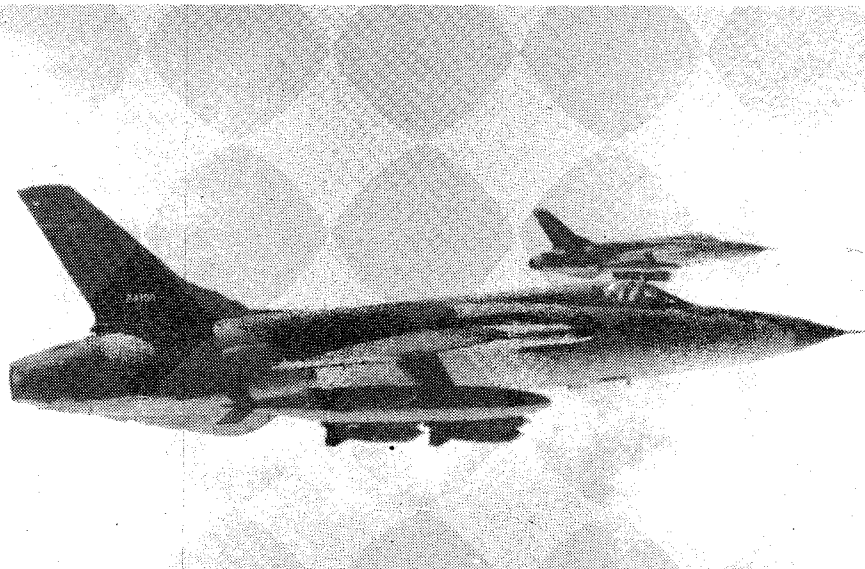
Under questioning by the senators, Gen. Wheeler estimated that more than half of the ships docking during this period brought military supplies from the Soviet Union. Also, he reported that a large number of British ships were continuing to bring supplies to North Viet Nam.

Gen. Wheeler also confirmed that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong have substantially increased their use of Cambodia this year as a sanctuary.

Intelligence reports indicate, he stated, that massive amounts of new weapons and ammunition for enemy troops are being moved over Cambodian highways in trucks sometimes driven by Cambodian military personnel.

"Since last November the activity has increased three-fold in the area of Cambodia closest to Saigon," he quoted from one report. "They now have munitions, workshops, hospital huts, prisoner-of-war camps, supply depots and training centers in Cambodia."

Gen. Wheeler also confirmed reports that the North Vietnamese have completely rebuilt their airfields since the President ordered the bombing lull.



USAF F-105 Thunderchiefs sortie over North Viet Nam. But since LBJ renounced the earlier intensive bombing of the north, the Reds have used the breathing space to rebuild their infiltration routes and bases.

Air Force Association Plan for Ending the War

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

It is repeatedly said by those who would cut and run in Viet Nam that the United States must withdraw because "a military victory" is no longer possible. To prove their point, these people quote each other at great length, ignoring those who have made a career of military planning. And sad to state, the three major nominees for the presidency, though holding diverse views on the future conduct of the conflict, have done little to confront the Johnson Administration—or the voters—with the alternatives facing them come next January.

Surveys of the public and congressional temper, however, show that two alternatives are all that remain: The present course, which pours thousands of lives and billions of dollars into a bottomless pit, will not be tolerated much longer by legislator or citizen.

But why, it must be asked, does the present Administration continue to mobilize its propaganda legions to convince the public that military victory is impossible? Not one of President Johnson's military advisers takes that position; in fact, just the contrary is true. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have pleaded with the White House to allow them to win the war in Viet Nam as a prelude to diplomatic negotiations.

Comes now the Air Force Association, which represents the thinking of most military men. It has concluded its autumn meeting with a solemn declaration in favor of quick and decisive action. The men who make up the association are no Johnny-come-latelies to the problem, and they bring the expertise of decades to their deliberations.

Let me quote:

"First, the war must be won. A military victory will provide the only sound basis for a satisfactory political solution.

"Second, the war must be won quickly. The war's burdens will not be borne indefinitely by Americans unless there is an end in sight.

"Third, the American economy must be mobilized, both to provide the needed resources and to spread the burden of sacrifice and involvement among all Americans."

The Air Force Association proposes these steps:

"1. An end to sanctuaries in North Viet Nam.

"2. The denial of seaborne imports to North Viet Nam by appropriate application of air and naval power.

"3. Coordination of the above with a sustained air and ground offensive against the forces of North Viet Nam and those of the Viet Cong."

Military experts have seen a possible end to the Vietnamese war in a matter of weeks if the Red River dikes, which protect Hanoi and North Viet Nam's major economic complex, were bombed. This, at one blow, would make it impossible for the Communists to continue fighting. Not only would their industry be inundated and their capital washed away, but the transports that bring supplies from Haiphong to the fighting fronts would bog down completely.

Talk of destroying the docks has been ignored by the Johnson Administration. And those who should know better have argued that it would bring the Red Chinese into the battle. The Chinese,

however, are a lesser factor in the Vietnamese struggle. It is the Soviet Union that has bolstered the North Vietnamese regime, that has sent in military units to train native Communist troops, and has supplied the war material to sustain Hanoi.

The Air Force Association notes what all of Washington has known for years. The Soviets are "providing the sophisticated air system which has made North Viet Nam the most heavily defended piece of real estate in the history of air warfare," say the AFA. It provides the trucks and the gasoline which travel the Ho Chi Minh trail. The Soviet Union "provides the artillery, the ammunition, the rockets and the launchers which are killing Americans daily. The Soviet Union provides the aircraft and the ground control system. . . ."

Summing up, the AFA states: "Without Soviet support, North Viet Nam simply could not stay in the war."

The Red Chinese cannot contribute materially to the North Vietnamese war effort. And the Soviet Union is too deeply involved in Czechoslovakia to extend herself. Too many of her troops, moreover, are pinned down on the Sino-Soviet borders today.

The United States can, therefore, move with impunity. And once the Hanoi regime has succumbed to the flood waters of the Red River, the Kremlin will be faced with a *fait accompli*. Because her hands are tied now, the United States should move if it wants an end to the tragedy and the economic drain of the Vietnamese conflict. Will any of the candidates take this stand? The answer is, Yes!—if a well-informed and determined public demands it.

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New Left Plans 'National G.I. Week'

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

The New Left's "National GI Week," timed to include Election Day, November 5, will trigger a series of anti-war demonstrations by Viet Nam protest groups in other nations.

That is the indication implicit in data reaching government authorities who have been charting the activities of the New Left. These government experts are convinced that leaders of the movement, emboldened by their propaganda success in Chicago, plan a coordinated drive to exploit the turmoil of an election year.

Significantly, a group of the New Leftists participated in a meeting in Budapest early in September with representatives of North Viet Nam. Indications are that the anti-war, anti-draft "GI Week" was discussed in the context of anti-U.S. demonstrations in other parts of the world.

One of the U.S. participants in that meeting was Ray Dellinger, identified as a son of David Dellinger, the self-styled non-Soviet Communist. The senior Dellinger, who helped to plan the disruptive protests at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, was not present in Budapest.

However, Dellinger senior did serve as chairman of a subsequent meeting here in Washington which made plans for the National GI Week (November 1-6), Viet Nam Sunday (November 3) and other activities, including demonstrations on college campuses. That meeting, September 14, was sponsored by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC).

Also participating in that planning session were Thomas Hayden, a founder of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and another activist leader in Chicago and Arnold Johnson, described in government reports as a member of the Communist party's national committee and an old-time party leader.

At the NMC conference here plans were made for campaign demonstrations against political candidates—especially those who support the Viet Nam war. Heckling and other disruptive efforts will continue to be the order of the day.

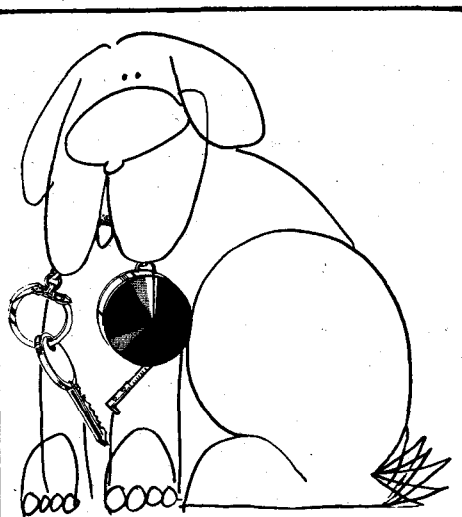
These activities are to be intensified during the projected "GI Week," and clergymen will be asked to support anti-Viet Nam activities on "Viet Nam Sunday." During the final pre-election week political headquarters in a number of cities are to be picketed.

Campus demonstrations will also be intensified and tentative plans call for a strike or boycott of classes on some campuses on Election Day. Polling places, especially those easily covered by television and the news media, will be picketed.

NMC activists on the picket line will try to persuade potential voters not to cast ballots on Election Day. They will try to keep the total vote down to support their view that the nation opposes not only the war but the whole political system in the United States.

Also discussed at the meeting here were demonstrations on Inauguration Day and a demonstration here if the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives for a final presidential decision. Another discussion topic, according to U.S. officials, was a possible "National Draft Card Turn-in-Day" when draft registrants would take cards to their local draft boards.

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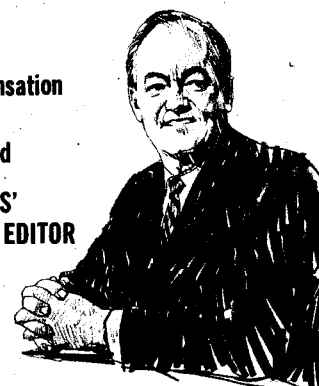
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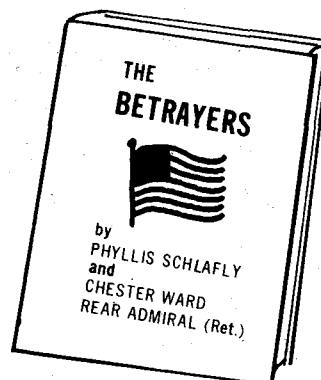
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HEB-2

OEO Claims 'Duty' to Stir Up Street Action

By VICTOR RIESEL

New York:—"Poverty" is where the money is—and some madness, too. So is a coalition of black-uniformed vigilantes, anti-religious desecrators, self-avowed revolutionists, Black-Nation-ists, white street action-ists, down-with-the-establishment-ists, dedicated evangelists, and at least one chap convicted of conspiracy to murder Negro leaders Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins because they are moderates.

Through the hands of this coalition flows annually over \$31 million worth of federal funds in this city alone. This does not include millions springing from the city's tax levies.

This coalition, among whom are those who pass on the distribution

of such monies, moves among the ghettos, urges defiance of the police, cheers the convicted conspirator, howls down city and federal officials—and does it all in the name of the poor.

This coalition, with the abruptness of men who understand power, says that it is not only their right to lead the poor in these neighborhood uprisings, but that it is their "duty."

They claim that the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 gives them the legal power to call mass rallies, denounce the municipal and federal authorities, and even instigate direct physical community action.

This view is corroborated by official regional spokesmen of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Thus, there are no objections to the local anti-poverty governing board officially calling a mass meeting in Manhattan Center September 25, at which speakers were cheered while slashing at the government, calling for a separate black nation, and crying for the poor to create their own laws.

Mind you, this rally was sponsored by the citywide Council Against Poverty, whose members were on the stage applauding while all this rocked the hall.

Mind you, the 51 members of the CAP make up the governing board of the Community Development Agency. In turn, the CDA is the official dispenser of \$31.447 million (in fiscal 1968) for the OEO's Northeast Regional Office—one of seven spread across the nation.

Mind you, Oliver Ramsey, head of the CAP's committee on education, is on record as proudly sneering at citizens of the Jewish faith.

Mind you, the OEO is disturbed by the anti-religious overtones of what has happened, including the desecration of two menorahs two weeks ago by poverty demonstrators.

But the OEO feels that its concern is over the use of federal funds. Did the Council Against Poverty—the governing board of the subsidiary which dispenses \$31.447 million in federal money—use any of it to pay for the rally?

Reports in this column (see *Human Events*, Oct. 5, 1968, page 12) have

finally moved the OEO to send in one of its inspectors. He will find that the mass demonstration against the city's schoolteachers was financed by "private funds." But what matters that?

Question is: who ruled that it is the "duty" of the regional anti-poverty committees to call and lead demonstrations? Who decides what causes shall be championed by those who control such vast federal funds?

There are regional subcommittees and neighborhood anti-poverty corporations. At least one of these has been threatened with cutoff if it did not go along with certain causes—such as fighting the New York City teachers.

The anti-poverty committees are authorized to fight decay, rehabilitate the souls and skills of decaying men in decaying ghettos, make jobs, tear down slums, care for mothers, service the helpless, teach the illiterate.

The Economic Opportunity Act was not intended to stir mass street action. Those on the U.S. Senate floor in '64 report that the language now being used by the anti-poverty leaders was inserted for a quite different purpose.

The language called for community participation. It called for democratic participation by the poor. It was intended to keep the anti-poverty drive from falling into the hands of professional sociologists and bureaucracy. It was not aimed at using it to fight city hall, or schoolteachers or to license anti-religious epithets, or to create a revolutionary spirit in the streets.

The money is for the poor. It is not for the creation of a new establishment around the philosophy that power is where poverty is. Let's have neither. Let's have a return to reason.

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How One Black Militant Is Becoming a Capitalist

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Last summer Robert C. (Sonny) Carson, the black militant who ran the Brooklyn chapter of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), walked out of his national organization's convention because of his fear that Roy Innis, the new temporary chairman, would play around too much with Whitey. Carson doesn't believe in integration; a year or so ago he was talking about taking his people out of the Bedford-Stuyvesant slum in Brooklyn and returning to the rural South, where he proposed building a self-sufficient minination. "We're not saying hate Whitey," says Carson, "we're saying it's beautiful to be black."

The Carson syndrome is inexplicable to me, a Whitey who doesn't see how a black mini-nation in Dixie would differ essentially from the "bantustans," or separate communities, which the devotees of "apartheid" have been setting up for blacks in South Africa. But Dr. Thomas Matthew, the ingenious Negro neurosurgeon who has started a hospital and some 15 related businesses in the New York City Borough of Queens to give service and employment to his people without ceasing to do business with whites, thinks it is foolish to attack Sonny Carson for his ideas.

The important thing, so Matthew insists, is to put Carson and his people to work at productive tasks that will leave them with no time to raise hell. If they don't want Whitey to run them, well and good. The point is that if they become self-supporting, their pride will be satisfied—and, in time, they may cease to feel the need for living apart from the rest of a multi-racial nation.

Dr. Matthew, perhaps the only Negro leader in the country who is not afraid to take on white authoritarians and black militants in the same breath, always puts his money where his mouth is. At the moment he is engaged in still another experiment, that of lending Sonny Carson's people money to start a clothing factory in their headquarters, which happens to be an old church in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

He is setting Carson up in business by providing him with the materials, the machines and the original supervision for training six black militants as

a starter to make darshikis, which are those multi-colored shirts with no two arms alike that you see blossoming on the streets of our swinging cities. Meanwhile, as the personnel training goes on, Carson's people are setting up a nursery at their church headquarters to look after the kids whose parents will be employed in the new Carson clothing factory.

If you want black capitalism (as this column does), there it is—and Carson's ideology, as Dr. Matthew says, is at least momentarily immaterial. Dr. Matthew doesn't care to argue Carson out of anything while the clothing factory experiment is going on. The future, so the doctor thinks, will take care of itself.

In lending capital equipment to Carson, Dr. Matthew is also helping spin off one more unit of black capitalism from his NEGRO (National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization), which began with the establishment of an interfaith hospital in Queens and branched out into businesses such as Free Fashions Corporation, which makes uniforms, shirts and pajamas for hospital employees and patients.

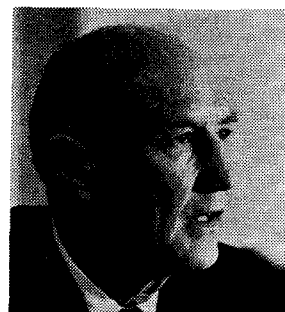
But if Dr. Matthew doesn't feel like arguing with Carson over questions of ultimate philosophy, he may have won a useful victory for black militant common sense.

One of the experts whom Dr. Matthew sent to help train Sonny Carson's people in dress manufacture is a white. This didn't sit well with one particular Carson follower, who threatened to storm out of the room rather than take directions from Whitey. Dr. Matthew promptly told the man to shut up and learn.

The man saw the light when Dr. Matthew explained that if a white can help a Negro to become self-sufficient to the point of getting along without whites, it makes no practical sense to turn that help down.

So we'll see how Carson's adventure in black capitalism works out. If it succeeds, he'll own his own joint. This will put him one up on the black businesses that are financed by the Ford Foundation, which, presumably, will retain control of what they start by virtue of owning the majority stock.

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Boosting Conservative Morale

BY F. CLIFTON WHITE

You Can Make the Difference by Lee and Anne Edwards does not enunciate a new concept. There have been many books and movements that have indicated and suggested to people the importance of an individual in getting things done in a democratic society. This book is unique in that it is writ-

"You Can Make the Difference"

By Lee and Anne Edwards

Arlington House, 1968
377 pages, \$6.95.

ten by two conservatives, and is directed specifically to conservatives.

The authors bring to their book a substantial background of making the difference themselves. Lee has worked on Capitol Hill as press secretary to Sen. John Marshall Butler of Maryland; has been active in the last two pre-convention presidential campaigns; a deputy director of Public Relations for the Republican National Committee, plus having a wide range of practical experience in Washington and local politics.

Anne Edwards was president of the Young Women's Republican Club of New York, and gained a great deal of experience in club leadership, as well as campaigning itself. Her association with the Conservative Book Club added to her experience in the publishing and marketing field. Thus, they know whereof they speak.

The Edwards' book makes one very significant point in its opening chapter which all conservatives would do well to heed—"conservatives must learn to work with people who may differ with them on one or even a dozen philosophical points—as long as there is agreement on the goal of the project in question." Because both Lee and Anne Edwards have had considerable experience with conservative political activity and causes in this country, they are legitimately concerned with the capacity of conservatives to fight among themselves.

The book covers a wide spectrum of programs and ideas, some of the chapters written jointly and, in some cases, written individually from their own personal, specific experience. All of the examples (including an inside look into the campaign of Alabama Rep. John Buchanan, the National Right to Work Committee's fight to preserve Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the formation of the Conservative Book Club, the activities of the American Security Council and the establishment of Young Americans for Freedom) report successful activities by conservative groups and conservative candidates, which certainly should be an encouraging compendium for those who need their morale boosted.

It is well written and is simple and specific so that the individual can follow it in carrying out his own activities to achieve a desired goal. It is comprehensive enough so that anyone should be able to find the advice that

Mr. White, director of the 1960 Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge, architect of Barry Goldwater's successful campaign for the '64 GOP nomination and 1968 political consultant to Ronald Reagan, conducts public affairs training programs for industrial clients. Mr. White, a former member of the faculties of Cornell University and Ithaca College, has lectured on political strategy at many colleges and universities including Harvard, Yale, Rutgers, and Oberlin and has briefed Peace Corps Volunteers on American politics. His book, Suite 3505, has been called "a how-to-do-it handbook on presidential nominations."



Authors Lee and Anne Edwards both have long experience in the field of practical conservative political action.

would fit his own interests and objectives.

The Edwards have admonished their readers in two fundamental and significant categories:

1. Don't try to do everything.
2. The corollary to that, inform yourself and clearly understand your own objective in regard to the project that you wish to make the difference with.

The individual who has a concern (and who doesn't?) and desires to make his contribution to the society in which he lives, will find the book useful in deciding how "you can make the difference."

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- The Great Society is where your life is not yours to live but society's to do with as it pleases. It is where your choice is replaced by government compulsion and where the pursuit of happiness is replaced by pursuit of the public interest.
- The Great Society is a society without a mind. It may be appropriate for robots, or slaves, or mindless "social animals," such as ants, but it certainly will be unfit for MEN . . . In the Great Society it is impossible to live as a MAN—and outrageous to want to do so. Force, not reason, is the accepted way of life.
- The Great Society is not a society of free individuals but a slave society of men yoked together pulling the "public interest" down the highway of time.
- The Great Society is the Great Level Society, and LBJ is the Great Leveler. He hopes to cure poverty by bulldozing prosperity. He has also used the bulldozer approach on our urban problems and on his problems with congress. He has pushed over legal precedents and crumpled the Constitution. He has also bulldozed the American people.
- The Great Society is nothing but a gigantic Indian reservation, with this difference: it is for all the people, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

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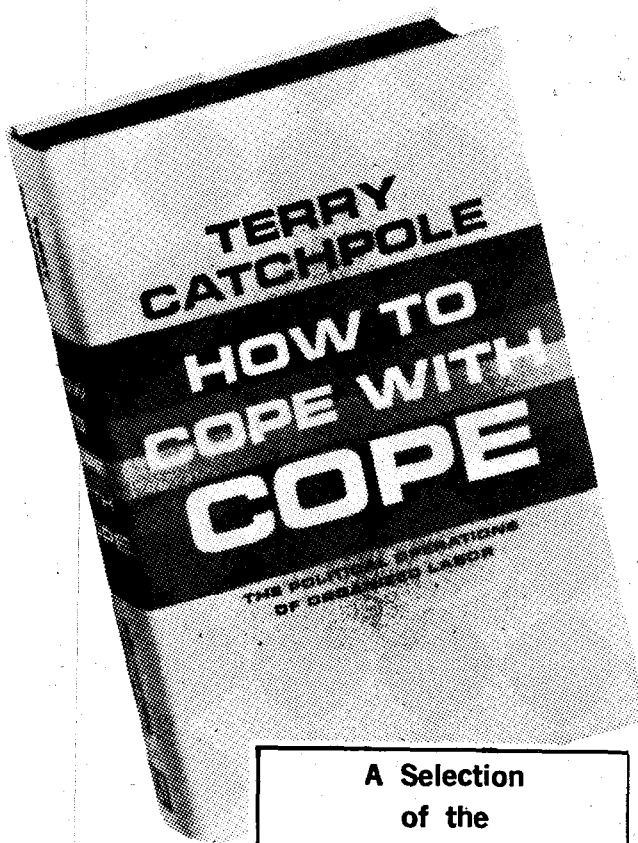
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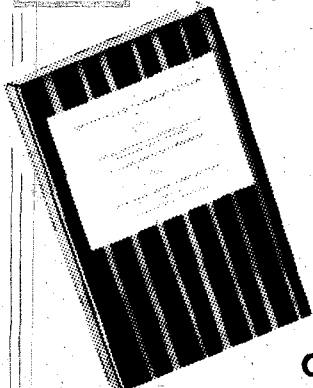
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